

A First Since Mao in '57: Chinese Party Leader in Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The chairman of China's Communist Party, Jiang Zemin, began discussions with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union on Wednesday that are intended to seal reconciliation between the two powers.

The leaders were expected to discuss a wide range of subjects, including their often-disputed border, military issues and trade, with no major agreements in view, according to diplomats.

The importance of the visit is mostly symbolic, a political statement all the more emphatic because no Chinese party leader has visited Moscow since Mao Zedong's trip in 1957.

It also is a sign that relations between

China and the Soviet Union have improved remarkably since May 1989, when Mr. Gorbachev shook hands with the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, in Beijing. Mr. Gorbachev's visit marked the beginning of normalization in Chinese-Soviet relations, which had been strained for three decades.

Before leaving for Moscow on Wednesday, Mr. Jiang told reporters, "The goal of this visit is to further promote the development of neighborly relations between the two countries."

In their opening talks, Mr. Jiang and Mr. Gorbachev examined the remaining issues in their dispute over their 7,450-kilometer (4,600-mile) frontier, where there has been progress in demilitarization.

But officials said some serious areas of dispute, such as the Amur River islands over which the two sides clashed in 1969, had not been resolved.

Mr. Jiang, 65, has been accorded the highest diplomatic honors by the Soviet government. He is being put up in guest quarters in a 19th century Kremlin palace once used by visiting relatives of the czars.

Mr. Jiang and Mr. Gorbachev met in St. George's Hall in the Kremlin, but there was no statement on what they discussed.

At a brief news conference before leaving Beijing, Mr. Jiang said he expected to sign an agreement to partially solve the border conflict, although he gave no details.

Yuri Lysenko, spokesman for the Soviet

Embassy in Beijing, said the accord "excluded the difficult parts" of the dispute, such as the Amur River islands.

He said only 10 percent of the border — the longest unbroken boundary between two nations — was still in dispute, including portions along China's western Xinjiang region.

Other possible topics were China's request to buy Soviet fighter planes and troop withdrawals by both sides along the border.

A Soviet specialist on Chinese affairs, Sergei N. Goncharov, said Mr. Jiang and Mr. Gorbachev were also likely to sign a joint communiqué pledging to develop peaceful relations without interfering in each other's internal affairs.

"We will continue domestic reforms on the basis of our 'new thinking,' and China will continue on its 'independent course' of socialism," said Mr. Goncharov, head of the Institute of Far East Studies.

Although they have refrained from criticizing Mr. Gorbachev's political reforms in public, China's leaders fault him in private for the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. Beijing has reportedly been reassured by his recent, more conservative approach, including the crackdown on the Baltics.

Mr. Jiang, who spent 1955-56 in a Moscow auto factory as an engineering trainee, said at the Beijing news conference that he was returning as "an old friend of the Soviet people." (AP, NYT)

WORLD BRIEFS

Political Inmates Quit Robben Island

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Robben Island prison, where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for more than 25 years, was cleared of its last political prisoners Wednesday, officials said.

The last 21 political prisoners held on the island were transferred to Pollsmoor Prison on the mainland, the Department of Correctional Services said. Eleven of them were on the fifteenth day of a hunger strike to demand their release.

The political prisoners had been housed in the island's maximum-security section, which can hold 600 inmates. Prison officials said the transfer of the political prisoners would help alleviate overcrowding of other prisons by freeing up space for common criminals. The move also coincides with government plans to free all political prisoners.

Lebanon Closes Militia-Run Ports

JIFYEH, Lebanon (AP) — The government closed the last two militia-run ports on Lebanon's coast on Wednesday and took full control of seaborne trade for the first time in a decade.

The move is intended to help fill Lebanon's depleted treasury by redirecting all trade to the five government ports along Lebanon's 210-kilometer (130-mile) Mediterranean coast. All are under Customs Department control.

The last of the illegal ports, which sprang up during the nation's civil war, were operating in this village south of Beirut and in Ouzai on the city's southern edge. The government of President Elias Hrawi estimates that the militia ports, which at one time ranged from the Christian north to the Shiite Muslim south, cost the treasury \$100 million a year in lost customs duties. The militias used their illegal ports not only to get food and other consumer goods but also for weaponry and ammunition.

Bolivia Drug Suspect Is Recaptured

LA PAZ (UPI) — Carmelo Dominguez, suspected of being one of Bolivia's biggest cocaine smugglers, was recaptured after persuading prison officials to release him on the pretext of having to see a doctor, the Interior Ministry said Wednesday.

The vice minister of justice, Roger Pando, said Colonel Julio Romero, the prison warden who let Mr. Dominguez out, was arrested and charged with aiding the escape.

The Interior Ministry said the police traced Mr. Dominguez and a prison guard, Milton Ortiz, to Santa Cruz, 550 kilometers (340 miles) southeast of La Paz. Radio Panamericana said Mr. Dominguez used his own name to buy an airline ticket to Santa Cruz, which figured in his recapture. He is awaiting trial on narcotics charges.

Independent and Sunday Sister Unite

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's daily newspaper, The Independent, will merge with its long-making Sunday sister title in order to cut costs. The Independent's editor and chief executive, Andreas Whitman Smith, said Wednesday.

The move will mean the loss of "some jobs," he added. Market analysts have predicted that between 40 to 50 jobs will go. The decision to integrate the two newspapers followed a board meeting of the holding company Newspaper Publishing, which cited the deep recession in advertising.

The Independent on Sunday, launched in 1990, has been losing circulation steadily in recent months. The Independent makes a profit of sales of around 400,000 a day, Mr. Whitman Smith said. Stephen Glover, editor of The Independent on Sunday, will continue in his job during the transition period and will be asked to continue in a "key editorial role" later.

For the Record

Fighting was reported in Angola between government forces and rebels in Angola, only hours before one of Africa's longest civil wars was due to end Wednesday. Reporters said the eastern town of Luena, under siege by guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, in recent weeks, was being bombed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

One-hour stoppages on Spanish railways during peak hours disrupted traffic for a second day Wednesday. The strikes will continue until May 24. The state-owned railroad said it believed some employees might have been responsible for sabotaging 18 suburban trains in Barcelona, by manipulating electrical circuits and brake systems. About 30,000 passengers were unable to travel as a result.

Turkish Airlines has raised its fares for domestic flights, the Anatolian news agency said Wednesday. From June 1, one-way Istanbul-Ankara and Istanbul-Izmir tickets will be priced at 475,000 liras (about \$118), up 58.3 percent, while Istanbul-Antalya and Istanbul-Diyarbakir tickets will cost 500,000 liras, up 53.8 percent.

The Weather



Left and Center Deadlocked After Nepal Election

KATMANDU, Nepal — Partial results on Wednesday from this Himalayan nation's first multiparty election in more than three decades indicated a deadlock between a Communist alliance and the centrist Nepali Congress.

With about two-thirds of the 205 seats in the House of Representatives decided, the Nepali Congress won 68 districts and the Communists took 63, the Election Commission announced.

Eight other districts were won by small local parties, independents and two parties which favor a return to absolute monarchy and by independents.

Incomplete returns from the remaining races indicate neither large bloc will obtain a majority, state-run television reported. Final results are not expected until Friday because ballots from remote districts are still being taken to counting centers.

The elections, held Sunday, occurred a year after a pro-democracy campaign jointly led by the Congress and the leftists overthrew King Birendra's handpicked government.

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Legend: sun, partly cloudy; c, cloudy; sh, showers; t, thunderstorms; f, rain; s, snow; w, wind; h, high; l, low; p, pressure.

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Torn Emotions on China's Trade Status

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — As a battle looms in Washington over whether to downgrade trade relations with China, many Chinese are finding themselves reluctantly siding with their hard-line government in hoping that current benefits are maintained.

While they appreciate foreign concern about human rights in their country and hope that the debate will force the Beijing government to become less repressive, some Chinese worry that a cutoff of most-favored-nation status would hurt their standard of living, harm the most change-minded segments of the economy and prompt the hard-liners to restrict contacts with the United States.

It is impossible to be sure of public opinion in a country as vast and tightly controlled as China. But informal conversations with dozens of Chinese in several parts

of the country revealed that of those who were aware of the trade issue did not favor U.S. economic sanctions and hoped that most-favored-nation benefits would be extended.

In their first breath, urban Chinese intellectuals typically tell trusted American friends how much they detest the Chinese leadership. In their second breath, they express affection for the United States and inquire about getting visas. And in their third breath, they voice fears that harsh U.S. sanctions would hurt the Chinese people rather than their leaders.

"If I were President Bush, I would extend most-favored-nation status to China," said Zhang Weiguo, a Shanghai dissident who was unusual only in that he was willing to have his name used. "The U.S. should support China's economic development and social exchanges."

Mr. Zhang's antigovernment credentials are not in doubt. He was

arrested after the 1989 crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators and spent 20 months in prison before being released earlier this year, still unrepentant.

Mr. Zhang said the best outcome would be for a tough battle in Washington over the Chinese trade issue, ending in an extension of most-favored-nation status for another year. Such a close call would encourage China to make concessions on human rights and would leave the issue open for another fight next year, he said.

"Every year it's discussed, and that's very good," Mr. Zhang said. "It puts new pressure on China each year."

Southern China, with the most developed private economy in the country, would be particularly affected by a change in trade status, as would Hong Kong, through which Chinese goods usually pass for packaging or transshipment on their way to the United States.

Japan Police Seek Clues to Rail Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHIGARAKI, Japan — Some 200 Japanese policemen raided a railway company office on Wednesday, seeking clues into an accident that killed 42 people and injured 415 when two trains collided head-on.

The police descended on the office of Shigaraki Kogen Railway Co., owner of one of the trains, after the accident Tuesday near the city of Kyoto. They took away boxes of documents on train and signal operations.

Officials said there had been no arrests in connection with the railway accident, the worst in Japan in nearly 30 years.

"We're looking into the signals system and communications," said a police spokesman at the scene of

the crash, as cranes lifted wreckage from the single track between Kyoto and the town of Shigaraki.

Nagao Yamamoto, an official with Shigaraki Kogen, said Wednesday that before the accident, the signal system had appeared to be faulty, and the railway company had sent a signalman to try to control the trains using flags.

The deal, arrived when a three-coach train from Kyoto, operated by West Japan Railways and packed with 600 tourists, collided head-on with a Shigaraki Kogen train. The tourists, most of them middle-aged or elderly, were on their way to Shigaraki, which is holding a monthlong pottery festival.

The police said they were trying

to figure out why the four-coach Shigaraki Kogen train left the station along the single track, apparently despite the failure of the electronic signal system.

"The security man screamed 'Please wait!' but it was too late," Mr. Yamamoto said.

It was Japan's worst train accident since 1963.

An independent expert on transportation accidents said the situation surrounding the crash was reminiscent of the 1940s, when primitive methods of communication between trains on single tracks led to several accidents.

The trains involved in the accident Tuesday were equipped with radios that operated on different wavelengths, so the drivers could not communicate. (Reuters, AP)

MAYA: Key to Collapse of a Culture May Lie in Tomb

(Continued from page 1)

Mayan culture beginning in the eighth century and culminating in the 10th.

"This is going to change the textbooks radically," Mr. Demarest said. "Ruler 2 was a pivotal figure in the initiation of the catastrophic sequence of events in which the polity broke up into a dozen warring states that militarized the landscape within a period of 50 years and may have destroyed the ecology of the region."

Ruler 2 reigned from 698 to 725

over the Peten region, which spanned 5,200 square kilometers (2,000 square miles) along the Pacific River in northern Guatemala. Ruler 2 and his successor created neighboring city-states and created the largest kingdom in Mayan history.

Other archaeologists said this was one of the most significant recent discoveries in Mayan studies. But many were not yet prepared to accept Mr. Demarest's interpretation that a rapid escalation of warfare and territorial expansion doomed the Mayan civilization.

Jeremy A. Sabloff, an authority on Mayan archaeology at the University of Pittsburgh, called Mr. Demarest's research "very important and exciting" but said he doubted that a single factor, like destructive warfare, accounted for the fall of the Mayan civilization.

David Webster, an archaeologist

at Pennsylvania State University who specializes in Mayan warfare, said the discovery "will tell us a great deal about the dissolution of these kingdoms and about the role of warfare in this dissolution."

With his discoveries of moats, fortifications and other signs of widespread military activity, Mr. Demarest has become a leader in the revisionist thinking.

"The Peten kingdom collapsed into warfare far more destructive than we had ever imagined," he said in explaining the findings at Dos Pilas. "The landscape and settlement pattern became almost medieval as many smaller states fought for survival."

In the turmoil, food shortages forced peasants into destructive farming practices in the fragile rain forest and drove people into overcrowded, impoverished cities for protection behind stone walls and trenches. The kingdom controlled by Dos Pilas disintegrated in 760, and the area was abandoned by 830.

The tomb was found deep in the core of a major funerary temple on the east side of the Great Plaza of Dos Pilas. Archaeologists found the tomb intact, but the stone vault on the verge of collapse.

Once they get inside for a more thorough investigation, they expect to find jade jewelry, ceremonial objects, carved bone and more pottery with hieroglyphic writing that could tell some of the history of the late period.

Vatican Meeting on Women

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Bishops from the United States and other countries will meet in the Vatican on May 28-29 to discuss proposals by the American episcopate to strengthen the role of women in the Roman Catholic Church. Vatican sources said Wednesday that discussion would center on a proposal urging that women be ordained as deacons and appointed to some other minor ministries, although not to the priesthood.

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The Recruit scandal ended Mr. Abe's chance to be prime minister.

Shintaro Abe Dies, Japanese Politician

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Shintaro Abe, one of Japan's leading politicians for nearly two decades and the head of an influential faction of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, died Wednesday after a two-year illness. He was 67 years old.

There have been reports, never confirmed, that he suffered from cancer. Party officials said that he died of heart failure. His health was also said to have been failing since he underwent bile-duct surgery two years ago.

Mr. Abe, a former journalist who once sought to become a kamikaze pilot, was groomed to become prime minister, holding every key job in his party and several important cabinet posts. He was Japan's longest-serving postwar foreign minister, holding that position from 1982 through 1986, during a time when Japanese-American relations generally grew closer.

But Mr. Abe fell just short of his political goal when he was caught up in a major influence-peddling scandal, derailing his long and steady climb toward the prime ministership.

His involvement in the Recruit scandal of 1988, in which a political secretary accepted unlisted shares in a company seeking influence among politicians, eliminated him from the race to run the government.

But he continued to lead the second-largest faction in the Liberal Democratic Party. Along with Noboru Takeshita, a former prime minister who heads the party's largest faction, Mr. Abe exerted great influence over Japanese politics.

Mr. Abe was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture. After graduating from high school early in 1944, he entered a naval aviation school and volunteered to become a kamikaze pilot. But the war ended before he could undergo special training, and he went on to obtain a law degree.

After graduation, he became a political reporter for Mainichi Shinbun, a leading national daily. His political career began when he married into a prominent political family. In 1951, he wed Yoko Kishi, the daughter of Nobusuke Kishi, who became prime minister a few years later.

Abe's Death Expands Takeshita's Influence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The death of Japan's former foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, will most likely add to the influence of Noboru Takeshita as king maker in a labyrinthine struggle to become the country's next prime minister, analysts said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's two-year term expires in October, and a tough fight for the post is expected to ensue.

The outcome largely depends on who wins the support of Mr. Takeshita, who is still Japan's most powerful politician despite his resignation as prime minister in 1989.

Mr. Takeshita has publicly denied that he would like his old job back. "Our party is full of talented people, and I have completed my

mission," he said in a broadcast interview earlier this month. Despite that, analysts say there is a chance he will make a comeback.

Alliances among the five factions of the governing Liberal Democratic Party will determine who replaces Mr. Kaifu or whether he will stay on for a second two-year term, a possibility considered unlikely by political commentators.

The world of Japanese politics has long been shaped by a delicate balance among the five factions.

The faction that was led by Mr. Abe, with 89 members of parliament, is second only to Mr. Takeshita's faction, with 115 members. "Abe's faction can only break up into pieces," said Muneyuki Shindo, politics professor at Rikkyo University. "And its members will be lured into Takeshita's faction."

With no strong successor to lead Mr. Abe's faction, many members might quit to join Mr. Takeshita's group, which is the most promising of the five for a member of parliament who wants to join the cabinet, according to Mr. Shindo and aides to members of parliament.

As the head of the biggest group and the man instrumental in choosing and virtually running Mr. Kaifu's government, Mr. Takeshita can largely decide the outcome of October's race, Mr. Shindo said.

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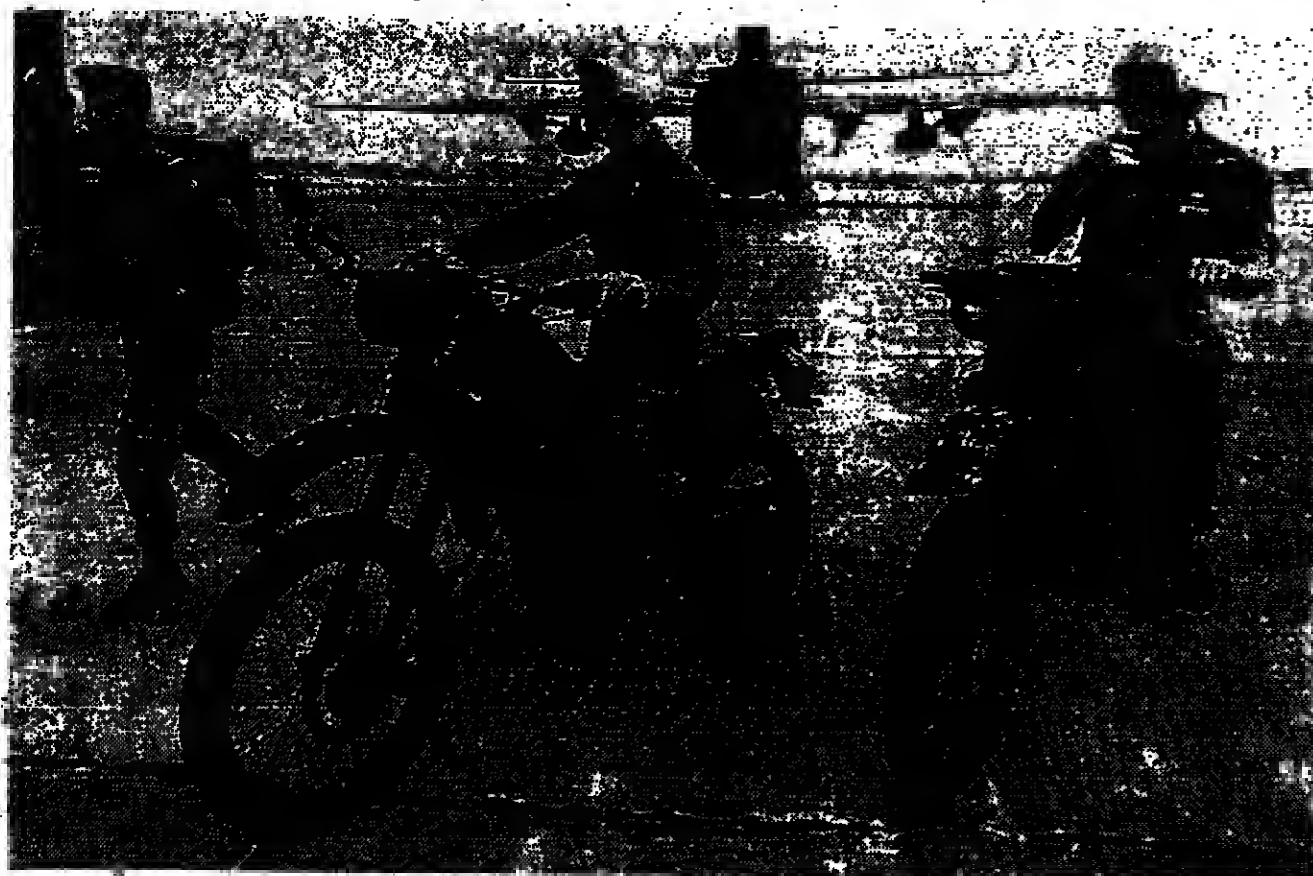
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U.S. Air Force personnel after arriving at the Chittagong airport in Bangladesh, where they are helping in the cyclone relief effort.

U.S. Troops Begin Cyclone Aid Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Five U.S. Army helicopters ferried food and medicine to cyclone survivors along the southeastern coast on Wednesday, beginning a U.S. relief effort that will involve thousands of troops.

In the next two to three weeks, at least 8,000 Marines, Seabees and other U.S. troops working from eight ships will conduct the largest U.S. military emergency relief operations in Asia, officials said.

Only the U.S. effort to aid Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq involves more men and relief supplies.

"Our effort is to preserve the living," said Major General Henry Stackpole 3d, head of the U.S. expedition. "There is still the potential for disease out there, and sickness that can account for more lives."

Unlike their counterparts in northern Iraq, the Marines in Bangladesh will not build sprawling refugee camps or distribute thousands of tons of U.S. supplies. Instead, they will work mostly from their ships, using 25 helicopters, two landing craft and four large hovercraft to ferry food and other relief supplies already stockpiled in government warehouses.

The ships were approaching the coast on Wednesday, bringing troops from the former Gulf war zone.

"The problem is a simple one,"

General Stackpole said. "It's one of distribution of the goods that are already here."

Some Bangladesh opposition legislators criticized the U.S. military effort as an infringement on the nation's sovereignty, but the speaker of Parliament, Abdur Rahman, rejected their bid to debate the relief mission.

The five Blackhawk helicopters arrived over Chittagong, scattering cows grazing beside a runway that 15 days ago was submerged under 7 meters (20 feet) of water.

Two U.S. C-130 cargo planes also brought in supplies, ferrying them from Dhaka, where they had piled up in the capital for lack of transport, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The cyclone on April 30 that devastated the southeastern coast killed nearly 140,000 people by official count. Storms have repeatedly hit the coastal lowlands since then.

Severe rainstorms with winds up to 90 kilometers (55 miles) an hour were forecast for the southeastern coast and for Dhaka, the capital. The storms could further hinder relief efforts already hampered by the bad weather, Bangladesh bureaucracy, corruption and shoddy communications.

The Star, an English-language newspaper, said new flooding had killed 40 people and displaced about 3 million.

About 30 percent of Bangladesh

is now affected by natural disasters — 20 percent by cyclone and 5 percent each by storms and floods. The bad weather is unusual for this time of the year. The summer monsoon, which causes annual floods, does not normally start until June.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the Blackhawk helicopters carried medical, communications and engineering specialists to the worst-hit coastal areas of Sandwip, Maheshkhali, Kumbharia, Chakoria and Cox's Bazar. (AP, LAT)

Kennedy Avoided Detectives

Aware of Inquiry, Senator Planned Defense, Police Say

By Roberto Suro

New York Times Service

PALM BEACH, Florida — The day after a rape was reported at the Kennedy estate here, Senator Edward M. Kennedy initiated a legal defense for his family, even as he avoided police detectives who were beginning to investigate the case, according to documents made public by the Palm Beach Police Department.

Despite repeated avowals that initially he knew nothing of a rape complaint, the senator said in a sworn deposition a month later that he knew the possibility of "a serious offense" was under investigation, and that he had been advised that the police wanted to speak to him and his nephew William Kennedy Smith about it.

Police officers who went to the house in response to a complaint by a 29-year-old woman that she had been raped said they were told at first that the senator was not there.

At one point they were told by William Barry, a family friend who handles security at the Kennedy estate, that the senator had already left town, when in fact he was at the estate. The senator contended that Mr. Barry's response might have been because he was confused about the senator's travel plans.

The documents released Tuesday directly undermine the early declarations by the senator and his son Patrick that they knew nothing of the woman and her allegations by showing that, even on Easter Sunday, they discussed the encounter she had had with Mr. Smith.

Both the senator and his son made public statements shortly after the rape allegation became public in which they said they had no information about the woman.

In the deposition, the senator said that within hours after the police made their first inquiries at the house on March 31, Easter Sunday, he had a telephone conversation with Mr. Smith in which Mr. Smith said, "You know, there's some allegations against me."

The senator responded, "I have heard that."

When Mr. Smith offered to tell him "the whole story," the senator demurred and instead advised his nephew, "You better tell the whole story to someone, to Marvin Rosen."

He was referring to a prominent Florida lawyer whom the Massachusetts senator had already contacted about the case.

Both the senator and his son described a conversation with Mr. Barry on the beach on Easter Sunday evening in which the family's first moves toward a legal defense were laid. The senator then decided to seek help from Mr. Rosen.

Mr. Smith, 30, was charged last week with rape and battery and released on \$10,000 bail.

The police have said they are examining how members of the Kennedy household responded to detectives' first inquiries to see whether there was cause to file obstruction-of-justice charges.

The senator's deposition was contained in more than 1,000 pages of detectives' reports, transcripts of interviews and depositions released by the police under the provisions

of the Florida Public Records Law. From 129 pages of interviews with detectives and prosecutors, the woman who filed the rape charge emerges as a frightened, sometimes confused young woman who had felt comfortable with Mr. Smith after several hours of talking and dancing with him at a nightclub. But she frequently erupted into tears as she described for the authorities what she portrayed as a violent and degrading ordeal later at the Kennedy home.

The chain of events that led to the rape allegation was set in motion by Senator Kennedy, who roused his son and Mr. Smith from a sound sleep so that they would accompany him to Au Bar, the nightclub where Mr. Smith and the alleged victim met.

The senator said it was about 11:30 P.M. on March 29, when he went to the young men's bedroom "and I asked them if they wanted to have a couple of beers."

Joan Kennedy Is Charged With Drunken Driving

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

QUINCY, Massachusetts — Joan Kennedy, the former wife of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, has been arrested on drunken driving charges, after a police officer saw her weaving across three lanes of an expressway, the police said Wednesday.

Mrs. Kennedy's erratic driving on Tuesday night forced other drivers to slow down, said Barbara Bennett, a police spokeswoman. "Traffic was backed up behind this vehicle," she said.

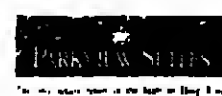
Officers stopped the car and gave Mrs. Kennedy a breath test before taking her into custody. She was released on bail.

Mrs. Kennedy, 55, was arrested on a drunken driving charge in 1988 after her car crashed into a fence near the Cape Cod beach.

Joan and Edward Kennedy were divorced in 1983 after 22 years of marriage. (Reuters, AP)

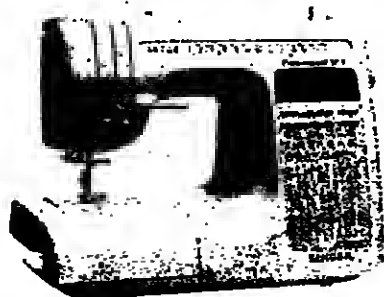
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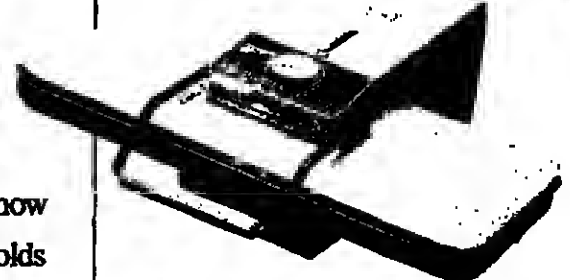
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U.S. Offers More Arms, Manila Negotiator Says

MANILA — The United States has offered the Philippines large amounts of weapons as part of a deal to allow U.S. bases to remain in the country, a Philippine official involved in stalled negotiations said Wednesday.

"The United States has indicated they are willing to pass legislation that effect provided we would agree to some of their conditions," said retired Brigadier General Feliciano Gacia, speaking at a forum on the bases issue.

He estimated that the amount of military equipment could reach about \$150 million a year.

Washington wants a treaty that would allow it to keep Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base for at least 10 more years. Manila has offered a seven-year extension.

What had been billed as the final round of negotiations on the future of the bases ended on May 3 with the two sides still in disagreement over the duration of a new treaty and how much the United States would provide in compensation.

However, a Philippine official who spoke on condition of anony-

mymy said that the odds now favored an agreement.

Manila has asked for an annual compensation package of \$825 million, including both cash and non-cash items, such as trade quotas and U.S. procurements of local products. Washington has offered \$360 million in cash, military equipment, food aid and other goods.

The current agreement runs out in September, after which Manila says U.S. troops must leave if there is no new treaty.

General Gacia said that under the U.S. offer, the Philippines would be classified as a major non-NATO ally — alongside Israel, Egypt and South Korea — entitled to receive tanks, jet fighters and destroyers.

The Philippines, which is fighting a 22-year-long Communist rebellion, has traditionally depended on Washington for military supplies. It has asserted that much of the equipment provided by the United States is obsolete.

Asked if he was confident of an agreement, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said at the forum: "I hesitate to use the word confident. Let's say, we are hopeful."

Divisions Grow in Seoul Within Governing Party

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Divisions in South Korea's governing party widened on Wednesday as moderates pressed President Roh Tae Woo to ease his hard-line policies against student protesters and dismiss his prime minister.

Even some of Mr. Roh's supporters in the Democratic Liberal Party, attending a weekly meeting of party leaders, urged the president to adopt a more conciliatory tone to end the worsening political crisis.

A number of people attending the meeting stressed the need for prompt government action to resolve the current political crisis, a party official said.

"They expressed concern that the current situation will not be overcome without the resignation of Prime Minister Ro Jai Boong," he said.

An amnesty for a limited number of political prisoners was reported Wednesday as a gesture of conciliation. The Justice Ministry will shortly release 83 inmates and reduce the sentence for Im Su Kyong, a university student imprisoned for five years in 1989 for an

illegal trip to North Korea, the Yonhap news agency said.

The meeting of party leaders followed the worst violence in Seoul since 1987, when mass street protests forced a now-discredited military-backed government to agree to democratic changes.

Although the comparison with 1987 is incomplete — the politically dominant middle-class has not joined the students — the intensity and emotionalism of their demonstrations, leading five young South Koreans to commit protest suicides, have created at least a short-term crisis for Mr. Roh.

It occurs at a bad time for the former general. His government is deeply unpopular and held responsible by many South Koreans for a series of corruption scandals, rising inflation and economic mismanagement.

"This is quite a test for the people in power," a Western diplomat said. "Either you stand firm and govern or you cave in and lose it."

"It's always reactive politics here," he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Mandela Focusing on Talks

Deputy ANC Leader Minimizes Impact of Wife's Case

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, has assured white and black South Africans that he will not allow his wife's battle with the courts to upset his already strained talks with President Frederik W. de Klerk.

Speaking after a judge ordered his wife, Winnie, jailed for six years, Mr. Mandela said that the guilty verdict and sentencing "had

no direct relevance" to the constitutional negotiating process, and that the question was whether the government was ready to meet ANC demands on curbing political violence.

Mr. Mandela, 72, is widely regarded as the linchpin holding the ANC together and as being crucial to the success of the negotiations. The mental stress to which he may be subject because of his wife, who has become a kind of political albatross, is a subject of intense speculation and concern within po-

litical and diplomatic circles in the wake of her 14-week trial.

Mr. Mandela faces the prospect of either seeing his wife go to jail — after spending 27 years in prison himself — or being dependent on Mr. de Klerk for a pardon if her appeal fails.

The Sowetan, South Africa's biggest black newspaper, warned in an editorial Wednesday of possible "catastrophic effects" if Mr. Mandela's "private problems" were turned into "public and political brawling rams" that upset the negotiating process.

The African National Congress, deeply divided about how to deal with Mrs. Mandela, has taken its lead from Mr. Mandela and decided to leave the whole issue of her fate in the hands of the white justice system here.

Mr. Mandela is now involved in a game of brinkmanship with the government, issuing insistent but unfulfilled ultimatums that Mr. de Klerk act to curb the violence.

His main demand is that the president issue a ban on all of the "traditional" weapons that the ANC's main rival, the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, regard as matters of pride and right to carry.

The Mandela ultimatum, under threat of a cessation of all talks with the government to arrange constitutional negotiations, was in theory to expire Wednesday night.

But there was no indication that Mr. de Klerk had been able to extract any agreement from Chief Buthe, with whom he met again on Tuesday night in Cape Town, to lay down the spear and at the main "cultural weapons" still at issue. Chief Buthe has said there can be "no compromise whatsoever" over the issue of the Zulus' traditional weapons.

The ANC was expected to make a formal decision on whether to cut off all further talks with the government at an emergency meeting of its full National Executive Committee scheduled to meet Friday after two postponements.

Ironically, the six-year prison term imposed on Mrs. Mandela for her role in the kidnapping and assault of four Soweto youths may breathe new life into her drive for political prominence, according to some political analysts.

A wave of sympathy has swept through black townships that have suddenly come to see her once again as the persecuted victim of "the system" — the black term for the white government here. A move to oust her as head of her local ANC branch after she was found guilty Monday came to a halt Tuesday when Judge Michael Stegmann's sentence became known, according to sources there.

"The ANC will now feel the need to close ranks behind her," said Kaiser Nyatumba, a reporter and political analyst for The Star newspaper. "This will not destroy Mrs. Mandela. In fact, it might make her politically in the long run. She is still a very powerful woman."

BAKER: Israel Says No

(Continued from page 1)

refusing to compromise in order to make a peace conference possible. The Israelis are expected to point to the other part of the document — all the areas they agree on with Washington — to emphasize that they are being much more flexible than the Arabs.

"I am optimistic about peace," Mr. Levy said Wednesday, "because that is the center of our political activities and Israel, in fact, was the one to float the peace initiative. It is the Arabs that are making it difficult."

Israeli and American officials said two areas of outstanding differences remained, over what role the United Nations should play in any conference and whether the conference should be a one-day affair or have a permanent status.

The Israelis believe the United Nations has a long record of bias against them, and they refuse to have it play any role. The Syrians want the organization to play a major role, so that UN resolutions would be sure to apply during negotiations.

Mr. Shamir also insisted that the conference be merely a one-day ceremonial opening to direct talks between Israel and the Palestinians, and Israel and its Arab neighbors, while the Syrians demanded that the conference be ongoing and that the co-sponsors, the United States and the Soviet Union, be able to intervene to help the parties overcome obstacles.

Mr. Baker had proposed as a compromise that the Israelis and the Syrians agree that the United Nations be represented by an "observer" who would have no functional role in the talks, and that the conference reconvene periodically, provided both sides were amenable, to hear reports of progress but not to interfere in the talks in any way. It was this compromise that was rejected by Mr. Shamir and Mr. Assad.

The areas where the United States, Israel and the Arabs agree is that there should be a peace conference to promote direct bilateral negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians and Israel and the surrounding Arab states.

The terms of reference for this conference will be UN Resolutions 242 and 338, but each side would be free to interpret those resolutions as it sees fit. Those resolutions call on Israel to return territories occupied in the 1967 war in return for security and recognition from the Arab side.



SEEKING TO LEAVE IRAQ — Thousands of Iraqis lining up outside of passport offices to apply for exit visas Wednesday after President Saddam Hussein lifted a ban on travel imposed shortly after the invasion of Kuwait. They are not allowed to take money out of the country.

Allies Fear Protectionism by Cresson

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The known commitment of Prime Minister Edith Cresson to a much stronger state-led industrial policy raised questions Wednesday about France's future relationships with its partners in the European Community, the United States and Japan.

Mrs. Cresson's undisguised hostility to Japanese penetration of European markets seemed likely to lead to friction with free-trade governments in the EC, notably Britain, that actively seek Japanese trade and investment.

A senior British official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the government in London was "very nervous" about Mrs. Cresson's elevation in view of her statist and protectionist ideas.

In Tokyo, a senior Foreign Ministry official called her appointment "a bad surprise, a hard blow." "All the efforts and initiatives taken by the team of Michel Rocard to improve relations between Paris and Tokyo are vanishing," he said, adding that Japan feared an

outbreak of protectionism in Europe spurred by the new French government.

In the past, Mrs. Cresson has been deeply critical of the United States for succumbing to a Japanese "takeover" of its economy.

In a nationwide address, however, President Francois Mitterrand assured the French that Mrs. Cresson's appointment did not mean that France was about to become protectionist. He said the new prime minister would work for "a stronger France in Europe," but that in achieving this, the nation would rely on its "talent, creative capacity and will."

France's future policy could emerge more clearly once Mrs. Cresson has named her new cabinet. In the past she has differed with the industry minister, Roger Fauriol, who has argued explicitly for more Japanese investment in France.

There was also doubt about the future of the economy minister, Pierre Berégovoy. Mrs. Cresson has argued for splitting his ministry in two, merging part of it into a Japanese-style ministry of industry, foreign trade and research.

In the European Community, Mrs. Cresson's views could clash with those of Jacques Delors, president of the EC commission and a firm free trader.

According to the president's biographer, Franz-Olivier Giesbert, Mrs. Cresson was among those who persuaded Mr. Mitterrand to run in the 1981 presidential election. "It is your duty," Mr. Giesbert quoted her as saying. "We are not going to leave the party to Rocard."

Mrs. Cresson's first served as agriculture minister under Mr. Mitterrand, not altogether a happy experience. "French farmers were such conservatives and women-haters that giving them a female minister, a Socialist on top of it, nearly amounted to provocation," she once said. On one occasion, a police helicopter had to lift her to safety from demonstrating farmers.

When she visited Washington in her next post as foreign trade minister, Reagan administration officials reportedly found her to be a feisty, capable negotiator with a good command of English. After Mr. Mitterrand's re-election in 1988, she was appointed minister of European affairs and was largely responsible for preparing France's entry into the European single market in 1993. Nominally a deputy to Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, she set up separate headquarters with her own team rather than integrate with the Foreign Ministry diplomatic staff at the Quai d'Orsay.

In leaving the government last year, Mrs. Cresson became international consultant to a large French industrial group, Schneider SA.

She particularly opposes the establishment of Japanese auto plants in Britain, and has insisted that the products of these factories should be classed as imports into the Community rather than domestically produced products.

The daughter of an inspector of finances, married to an auto industry executive and the mother of two

Croat Is Rejected In Presidency Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Serbia and its allies blocked the election of Stipe Mesic of Croatia on Wednesday as Yugoslavia's first non-Communist president, plunging the Balkan federation into a new political crisis.

The official press agency Tanjug said Mr. Mesic, a former political prisoner, had fallen one vote short of the five he needed in the balloting by the eight-member federal presidency.

As the presidency went into emergency session Wednesday night to try to resolve the crisis, Mr. Mesic made it clear that Croatia would break away and that Yugoslavia would fall apart if he were not elected.

"We will have another vote," he said. "If the results are the same as before, I think the disassociation of all Yugoslav republics will begin, and that is exactly what Serbia wants."

Mr. Mesic was the only candidate to replace Borisav Jovic of Serbia, under a system that rotates the post annually among the country's six republics and two provinces. It was Croatia's turn to lead the collective presidency.

Communist-led Serbia and its allies on the presidency opposed Mr. Mesic's candidacy amid intensifying ethnic and political rivalries among the republics. At least 19 people have been killed in clashes involving Serbs and Croats in the last three weeks.

The many ethnic groups in Yugoslavia, a country of 23.5 million people, are bitterly divided over how to shape the country after the removal last year of Communist leaders in all the republics except Serbia and Montenegro.

Serbia and Montenegro want Yugoslavia to remain a centrally ruled federation, while Croatia and Slovenia say they will secede unless it becomes an alliance of sovereign states.

Tanjug said that Mr. Mesic and the presidency members of Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia voted for his election.

Mr. Jovic and the representatives from the Serbian provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo, voted against Mr. Mesic, saying that a Croatian president would push for the break-up of Yugoslavia. Montenegro abstained.

It was the first time the presidency, the highest state body and supreme commander of the armed forces, had turned down the annual rotation under a system designed by Tito to prevent any person holding all power.

The vote meant that the Yugoslav Army would be without its most senior leader if the dispute was not resolved by midnight, when the new president is due to take up the duties of the office.

A source on the presidency, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that Mr. Mesic's defeat would probably prompt Croatia to pull out of the presidency entirely. (AP, Reuters)

Major Manages To Keep Belfast Talks on Track

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major intervened Wednesday to keep alive stalled talks between Protestant and Catholic political leaders over the future of Northern Ireland.

After meeting with Mr. Major for more than 90 minutes, the heads of the province's two Unionist parties, James Moynihan and the Reverend Ian Paisley, announced that they would attend next Monday's first plenary session with Catholic leaders in Belfast. Mr. Paisley said the meeting with the prime minister was "most helpful and encouraging."

Nonetheless, Mr. Paisley said the Unionists, who represent most of the province's one million Protestants, would insist on a "full clarification" from Britain on the venue for future talks that would include the Irish government. They also want to know the identity of the independent chairman who would preside over those talks before they agree to the sessions.

Cairo Official Elected To Head Arab League

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — At a meeting marked by recrimination between officials from Iraq and Kuwait, the 21-member Arab League elected Egypt's foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, as its new secretary-general on Wednesday, formally restoring Cairo's role as the symbolic center of gravity of Arab diplomacy.

The vote was unanimous. Arab League officials said, suggesting that those states that opposed Cairo's pro-American policies in the Gulf war to side with Baghdad were now seeking to mend fences with the so-called moderate Arabs following Iraq's defeat.

Iraq and Jordan were said by Arab diplomats to have been the last two countries to accept the Egyptian official as the only candidate in the weeks of diplomacy preceding the vote. Mr. Abdel Meguid replaced Chedli Klibi of Tunisia, who resigned in September amid the turmoil of the Gulf crisis.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has not given any indication who will replace Mr. Abdel Meguid, 68, as foreign minister. Traditionally, Egypt provided the Arab League's most senior officials until its ostracism in 1979 following Cairo's peace with Israel. At that time, the body's headquarters moved to Tunis.

Egypt was readmitted to full membership of the Arab League in 1989 after two years of assiduous diplomacy. On its behalf by countries that became its adversaries in the Gulf war — Iraq and Jordan. Mr. Abdel Meguid, a French-trained lawyer, is one of Egypt's most senior diplomats. He had been ambassador at the United Nations and in France, and was appointed foreign minister in 1983.

The Arab League's headquarters finally moved back to Cairo on Jan. 1 as Egypt led the slender majority of moderate Arab states arrayed against Iraq.

Baghdad broke relations with

Egypt and its Arab allies, but maintains a formal relationship with the League, where it was represented Wednesday by Mohammed al-Sahaf, a minister of state for foreign affairs.

The Iraqi official pointedly turned his back on the auditorium as the meeting's chairman, the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Salem al Sabah, condemned Baghdad's Aug. 2 invasion and spoke of Iraqi aggression.

In response, the Iraqi official revived the charges that preceded the invasion, notably that Kuwait had waged economic war on Iraq by keeping oil prices low and tapping into Iraqi oilfields on their common border. "War is not only tanks and bombs," he said. Reflecting Baghdad's isolation, none of the officials at the meeting applauded his address.

Alongside the largely ceremonial Arab League meeting, foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria and six Gulf Arab states including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait met for separate talks here Wednesday.

The eight countries are loosely bound by an agreement they signed in Damascus last March providing for Egyptian and Syrian troops to be stationed in Kuwait as a security measure following the Gulf war, in return for economic aid from the wealthy Gulf states.

"We support and are committed to the Damascus declaration," Sheikh Salem said. "There is understanding and there are no problems," said Mr. Abdel Meguid.

Despite the familiar talk of Arab unity, however, Egyptian analysts detected strains between Egypt and the Gulf Arabs, notably Kuwait, following Egypt's decision last month to withdraw its troops from the emirate despite the Damascus declaration.

The move has been widely interpreted here as reflecting Cairo's pivot at Kuwait's evident preference for U.S. soldiers to underwrite its postwar security.

CIA: Gates Has Dim View of Soviets

(Continued from page 1)

played a pivotal role in shaping policy for the president as chairman of the so-called deputies committee, a group of managers below the Cabinet level who are drawn from the Pentagon, the State Department, the CIA and other agencies involved in particular crises or policy decisions.

The differences in policy formulation and intelligence analysis can be subtle. On Tuesday, Mr. Bush tried to define the sometimes blurry line that he wants the director of Central Intelligence, or DCI, to serve between the delivery of intelligence and the actual formulation of policy.

Mr. Gates wrestled with the same question in a 1989 article about how the CIA should serve the White House. Mr. Gates wrote: "The role of the DCI is central to understanding the president's needs and conveying analysis to him. DCI aggressiveness in putting substantive matters before the president — and DCI access to the president — were of critical importance to serving what Mr. Gates described as the agency's 'most important customer.'"

As a specialist on the Soviet Union, Mr. Gates's best-known clashes in the foreign-policy establishment have been over the Soviet Union, where he believes expectations of economic overhaul have far outstripped the ability of Soviet leaders to improve people's lives.

Along with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Mr. Gates has been the Bush administration's most ardent skeptic on the chances of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's delivering the Soviet Union from economic collapse.

"He has his own views on the Soviet Union, which he was willing to articulate when it was not popular under the dominant secretaries of state," said Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security adviser under President Jimmy Carter. "He had a very skeptical prognosis for Gorbachev when the Reagan administration was plunging into a love affair with him."

Even before Mr. Gorbachev ushered in the era of glasnost and perestroika, Mr. Gates regarded the East-West competition as a fundamental struggle over the roles of citizens and the state.

In a paper he delivered in 1983, he asserted that the nature of the U.S.-Soviet conflict was not a competition of weaponry or a quest for markets or a misunderstanding arising from World War II.

The threat posed by the Soviet Union — by Russia, he wrote, "is the medieval dependent of the same thing. Western civilizations have faced for three and a half thousand years. It is the threat posed by despotisms against the more or less

steadily developing concept that the highest goal of the state is to protect and foster the creative capabilities and the liberties of the individual."

When Mr. Gorbachev appeared on the scene, some analysts say they believe Mr. Gates was slow to recognize the scale of the revolution that the Soviet leader sought to unleash.

"There is no question that Bob Gates has had a very conservative view of the character of change under Gorbachev," said Graham Fuller, a former CIA national intelligence officer who worked under Mr. Gates and applauded his nomination. "But I think he is too smart to be closed minded."

TSONGAS: Odds Are Long

(Continued from page 1)

successfully, first for the House in 1974 and for the Senate in 1978. But he chose not to run again in 1984 after being diagnosed with lymphoma, which has been in remission now for nearly five years.

"If I had stayed in Washington and been re-elected in '84 and '90, no one would doubt my credibility as a presidential candidate," he said. "So you have to ask yourself, have these seven years made me a lesser candidate? Am I less qualified now than if I had stayed in the Senate? The answer to me is no."

To others, the answer is less obvious, which is why Mr. Tsongas faces obstacles other long shots have run up against.

"We had constant frustrations," Mr. Bacchus said of Mr. Aikew's candidacy. "He would give speeches endlessly on a certain topic. He would read in one of the major newspapers that what the country needed was for a candidate to say 'X.' Mr. Aikew had been saying 'X' and yet no one had noticed. We would send them a copy of the speech and they still wouldn't notice."

In return for the hours and hours he will spend in strangers' living rooms and airport terminals and on the phone with balking contributors, Mr. Tsongas knows he can count on little more than endless comparisons with Michael S. Dukakis, the other Greek Democrat from Massachusetts, who lost the 1988 presidential election, and the scorn-besetting on-pity of a political establishment that will not take him seriously until the voters do.

Mr. Babbitt recalled the loneliness of obscurity. "There would be days and days when you meet with people and look out across an audience and they don't really want to be there and are not sure who you are," he said.

FRANCE: Prime Minister Cresson

(Continued from page 1)

order to preserve their political and economic well-being.

Despite the relative success of Mr. Rocard's economic policies, Mrs. Cresson will confront growing political pressure within her own party to deal with a serious unemployment problem, as the jobless rate has risen to 9.3 percent at a time of growing social tensions.

After winning a second term in 1988, Mr. Mitterrand set aside a long history of personal differences and chose Mr. Rocard as his prime minister in order to carry out a political "opening" toward the center.

As head of a minority Socialist government, Mr. Rocard survived eleven no-confidence votes by winning the support of politicians in the middle. He enjoyed high ratings in public-opinion polls, and his economic policies won the trust of the financial community.

But as public attention returned to domestic problems after the Gulf war, Mr. Rocard's government encountered new difficulties in sustaining popular support. Social unrest in the schools and in suburban immigrant communities were blamed on his tight budgets. A nagging scandal involving illegal payments to party campaign contributors to pervasive cynicism toward the political establishment.

In recent weeks, Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Rocard reached the con-

U.S. Helicopter Takes Iraqi Fire

Reuters

ANKARA — Three Iraqis fired at a U.S. Army helicopter in the allied security zone of northern Iraq, a U.S. spokesman said Wednesday.

"The pilot of the OH-58C scout helicopter observed small arms fire in his direction but not high enough to be a threat," Colonel Don Kirchoffner said by telephone. "The assessment of the incident by the ground operators is that this was an action by undisciplined Iraqi soldiers or civilians playing with their arms."

The Iraqis opened fire near the town of Samal on Tuesday. The helicopter was about 10 kilometers (about one mile) inside the "safe haven" zone set up by allied troops to encourage more than 200,000 mainly Iraqi Kurdish refugees who fled failed uprisings to return home. A U.S. Army statement said the helicopter crew did not return the fire and left the area.

Kohl Links Aid to '94 Soviet Pullout

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that Bonn would be willing to give Moscow more money for troop withdrawal if it ensured that all Soviet Army troops are out of Germany by 1994.

Bonn has promised Moscow 15 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.8 billion) for costs covering the withdrawal of the Soviet Union's 380,000 troops in the former East Germany. But complications have arisen between the Soviet Union and Poland over transporting homecoming troops by rail over Polish territory.

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Succession at the CIA

Questions for Gates

In weighing President George Bush's nomination of Robert Gates as CIA director, the Senate will need to look two ways. At this juncture in international relations, it has an unusual opportunity to raise fundamental questions about the future course of U.S. intelligence. In so doing, it also has the duty to examine Mr. Gates' extensive record in government service.

Probing the future is important because, with the end of the Cold War, far too much of the intelligence community's time and money remains concentrated on the Soviet Union. The new intelligence chief will have a guiding hand in charting a new course. That undertaking can only benefit from wide public debate, and thorough confirmation hearings are a good place to begin.

Mr. Gates' past role in intelligence also warrants scrutiny. When he was nominated for the same post in 1987, his name had to be withdrawn after he dodged and fudged about his role in arming Iran. The struggle continues to assure political accountability for operations and to insulate assessments from political interference. Mr. Gates certainly has the experience to manage and control the intelligence community. Whether he has the judgment and the vision can be determined by his answers to four questions.

What was his role in arms sales to Iran over the past decade? Without a clear sense of his knowledge and involvement, Congress could well wonder whether he can exercise the independence essential to keep

the CIA from again becoming a personal arm of the presidency.

Is he committed to informing Congress in a timely way about intelligence operations? Without assurances on this point, there will be lingering doubts about his openness to the congressional oversight that Iran-contra showed to be an essential protection against frightening abuse.

Does he believe that the Soviet Union is an implacable foe? There are reasonable grounds to disagree on how much the Soviet Union has changed and where it is heading, but an intelligence chief subconsciously certain that it cannot change could blinker U.S. assessments, one inclined to provoke Soviet disunion could endanger U.S. security.

How could the \$30 billion intelligence budget be better spent? Until recently, nearly two-thirds of that staggering sum was focused on the Cold War. With the nature of the Soviet threat now dramatically altered, there is a crying need to determine how much remains justifiable, and how much to allocate to satellites, scholarship and spies.

Thankfully, Congress has come a long way from the gentlemanly days a generation ago when Senator Leverett Saltonstall said of intelligence operations: "The difficulty in connection with asking questions... is that we might obtain information which I personally would rather not have." In 1991, Congress and the country need to ask searching questions about Mr. Gates' past and the Central Intelligence Agency's future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Standard to Meet

George Bush has now nominated Robert Gates, his deputy national security adviser, as chief of central intelligence. A CIA career man, Mr. Gates was No. 2 to director William Casey in the 1980s, when the Iran-contra affair unfolded and when it broke into public view. Nominated to move up when illness forced the free-wheeling Mr. Casey's resignation (and subsequently took his life) in 1987, Mr. Gates went through two "test" days of Iran-contra-centered public hearings, and then withdrew. It was the common view that the essential restoration of public confidence in the CIA could best be achieved by an outsider. William Webster moved over from the FBI. Now he has resigned, and Mr. Gates has been nominated a second time.

In the 1987 Gates hearings, there was no suggestion that the nominee had directly taken part in the illegalities, constitutional lapses and political evasions that marked the Reagan administration's secret plot to dispatch arms to Iran in return for release of American hostages and to turn over profits from that transaction to the Nicaraguan contras, whom Congress had cut off. Rather, the question was whether Mr. Gates, who denied knowledge of the affair, was sufficiently alert in grasping what was going on in and around his agency. It was a demanding test but not an unfair one for

someone who was asking to be thought big enough and strong enough to become the lead intelligence officer of an administration reeling from a major intelligence scandal. It did not seem to us at the time that Mr. Gates met this standard.

Then a young (43) bureaucrat who had risen as a Soviet affairs specialist on the agency's analytical side, Mr. Gates now has additional experience, including two years plus in the White House. This has given him a public profile as a figure in policy formulation and execution and as someone of hard-headed conservative persuasion. He is an obvious choice as director of central intelligence for a president looking for someone he can rely on to make intelligence more useful to policymakers than it apparently was in the Gulf war, and in general to move intelligence into the necessary new preoccupations of the post-Cold War age.

It is hard to imagine that Mr. Bush would send up the Gates nomination if he thought the nominee fatally vulnerable on Iran-contra, a scandal the president cannot possibly have an interest in seeing revived. It suggests a considerable confidence in Mr. Gates and in the fairness of the committee receiving the nomination. It remains the senators' responsibility to probe these questions rigorously. Given his clear qualifications in other respects, the case for his nomination will depend on the answers.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Struggle Continues

Winnie Mandela's six-year prison sentence growing out of her conviction on kidnapping and assault charges comes at an extraordinary moment in South African history. That, however, was not the reason she was on trial. She was on trial for a serious crime. Mrs. Mandela and three other defendants were charged with kidnapping four youths from a Methodist minister's home in Soweto in 1988 and taking them to her house, where they were savagely beaten. That one of Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards was found guilty and sentenced to death in an earlier trial for having murdered one of the kidnapped young men only made the 15-week trial and the testimony against her more compelling. It is important to remember that the offense of which she has been convicted was Winnie Mandela's, and not the anti-apartheid movement's. The verdict was rendered against her, not against the political cause with which she is associated and for which they both have struggled and paid much over the decades.

In South Africa, almost certainly her conviction will be interpreted by many people solely in political terms. For her die-hard supporters, the conviction and lengthy sentence will be seen as more evidence of the political persecution that has dogged her life since her first arrest in 1958 for demonstrating against pass laws. White op-

ponents of the emerging new South Africa will take great delight in the discrediting of a leading anti-apartheid figure who only a few weeks ago was also soundly rejected in an election for the presidency of the African National Congress's Women's League. And for the supporters of a democratic South Africa, this development, coming when it does, poses yet one more potential stumbling block on the steep path to reconciliation and negotiations.

Yet Nelson Mandela, who again is being asked to shoulder more than one human being should have to bear, must, for the sake of a better South Africa, press on in his talks with President Frederik de Klerk on ending white minority rule. There is the possibility that either a presidential pardon or a successful appeal of the conviction will keep Winnie Mandela out of jail and off the minds of the ANC and others as they sit at the negotiating table with the government.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said on Tuesday that "the movement will continue and will honor her for the good things that she did and recognize that human beings are human beings." That remains to be seen. But meeting the challenges of this transforming moment in South Africa's history cannot be opened to question. The democratization process needs to continue.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Personal Relations in Moscow

Visits of the leaders of governing Communist parties have become rare now. As for the Communist Party of China, such visits have not taken place for more than 30 years, since Mao Zedong visited Moscow in 1957.

Two years ago, by colossal efforts, Soviet diplomacy managed to melt the ice, and Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Peking. This time our leader will have enough time to estimate the personal qualities of his guest. For Jiang Zemin it will be very important to understand the "Gorbachev phenomenon." In any case, the intellectual and psychological aspect of their contacts will be most important and most interesting.

Stalin called Mao Zedong a "bogus Marxist" and showed hostility to him as a representative of petty bourgeois masses, or the peasants. Suspicion grew during the dealings of Nikita Khrushchev. Nothing new or original was brought forward in the relations by Leonid Brezhnev and subsequent politicians. Two years ago, by colossal efforts, Soviet diplomacy managed to melt the ice, and Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Peking. This time our leader will have enough time to estimate the personal qualities of his guest. For Jiang Zemin it will be very important to understand the "Gorbachev phenomenon." In any case, the intellectual and psychological aspect of their contacts will be most important and most interesting.

—Komsomolskaya Pravda (Moscow).

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Catacombs in Arizona

Discovery Provides Clues to a Vanished People

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

SPRINGVILLE, Ariz. — From the rim of the broad mesa, John W. Hohmann looked down on the stone ruins of a prehistoric pueblo. Some 700 years ago, this was a village of the Mogollon, a hunting and farming people. Now it was his archaeological domain.

Few sites of pre-Columbian life in North America explored in recent years have aroused so much curiosity and excitement, even extravagant expectation and simmering controversy.

Archaeologists expect the ruins, called Casa Malpais, to cast new light on the mysterious Mogollon (pronounced *MUG-yo-wan*), who vanished by the year 1450.

But here they lived for more than a century, hunting deer and antelope on the mesa and growing corn and beans in the green valley of the Little Colorado River below.

On natural terraces, formed of collapsed basalt from an ancient volcano, they built a boushing complex of stone, clay, timber and brush. They also erected an unusually large kiva, or ceremonial building, whose size marks it as a possible religious center.

"We don't know where these people went or what happened to them," said Mr. Hohmann, an archaeologist with the private consulting company of Louis Berger & Associates in Phoenix. "That's a mystery we hope to solve."

Deep beneath the dwellings and kiva lay the most astonishing surprise, which Mr. Hohmann and two other archaeologists discovered last summer.

Crawling and squeezing through natural fissures in the dull reddish basalt, they came upon sacred chambers where the Mogollon had interred their dead.

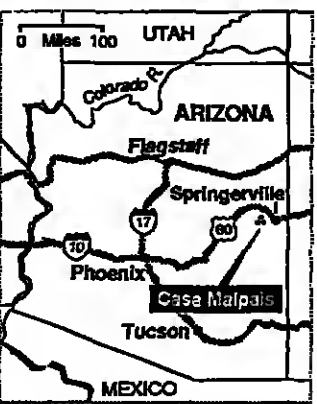
In an announcement to the Society of American Archaeology two weeks ago, Mr. Hohmann described the burial chambers as catacombs and said these were the first known to have been used by prehistoric people north of Mexico.

Other archaeologists agree that catacombs had not been found before in the United States.

"We've seen that Indians used caves for burials," Mr. Hohmann said. "But we've never heard about these types of fissures being so culturally modified. All that labor and community effort to seal up the chambers, conceal entrances and make other architectural changes is truly remarkable."



Diane E. White examining an artifact from Casa Malpais.



Map of Arizona showing the location of Casa Malpais.

Except for the discoverers, visitors are not allowed in the catacombs, out of respect for the dead. Yet the magnitude of the discovery can be sensed by climbing down a ladder into a nearby cavern that was presumably never used for burials.

One narrow chamber opened into a larger one, about 20 feet (six meters) high, 30 feet long and no more than 12 feet wide, flanked by walls of basalt smooth and cool to the touch.

Mr. Hohmann said that he and his colleagues, Diane E. White and Christopher D. Adams, had explored three to four acres (more than a hectare) of intricate catacombs similar to this cavern.

A few of the rooms were 50 feet high and 100 feet long. The Mogollon had carefully laid stones in the terrain above to close cracks in the ceilings.

Several hundred graves were found — bones arranged under stone cairns, in stone cribs and in wall niches. Once there may have

been even more human remains, and possibly ceramics, tools and other artifacts. But no such goods have been uncovered.

The archaeologists suspect looters got there first. Lynn Teague, a curator at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, said that some of the region's Indian tribes "are very distressed by the publicity," though their representatives have yet to make any public comments about the catacombs.

Under a new state law, archaeologists are supposed to notify officials of all 20 Indian tribes in Arizona when any human remains are excavated. Even though the law was not in effect when the catacombs were found, Mrs. Teague said the museum was inviting the tribes to send representatives to inspect Casa Malpais and discuss their concerns.

As many as 40 states now have similar laws, and federal legislation went into effect last year regulating the handling of human remains found on government lands and by federally financed institutions. Indian skeletons and grave goods already in museums must be returned to tribes for reburial, if requested.

Dennis Stanford, an anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution who specializes in prehistoric America, said that so far negotiations with tribes have ended amicably.

Cave burials found recently in the Aleutian Islands were being investigated with the cooperation of the Aleuts, he said.

Mr. Hohmann's dealings with fellow archaeologists could also turn bumpy. Several researchers have expressed doubts that the discovery qualifies as true catacombs, a subterranean cemetery consisting of galleries with recesses for tombs.

"I have mixed feelings about calling them catacombs," said Charles A. Hoffman, professor of archaeology at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. "When we say catacombs, we think of Rome and the early Christians and their elaborate underground burial chambers."

Miss White, one of the discoverers, stands by the designation. "There's always debate in archaeology over definitions," she said. "What else would you call underground features with human remains that have clearly been modified by people to serve as a burial place?"

Both devices have a textured lining in contact with the blood that leads the body to deposit cells that form a thin film resembling the inner surface of natural blood vessels, lowering the risk of strokes.

IN BRIEF

3 Drugs Implicated in Parkinson's Study

NEW YORK (NYT) — Three drugs commonly used to treat schizophrenia bear an uncanny resemblance to a toxic chemical that can cause Parkinson's disease, researchers have found. While cautioning that the similarities do not prove that the drugs cause Parkinson's, some leading neurologists

said the finding was disquieting and must be investigated further. Parkinson's disease occurs when an area of the brain, the substantia nigra, inexplicably dies. Patients are stiff, have trouble initiating movements and have tremors.

The only thing known to cause Parkinson's is a chemical, known as MPTP, discovered a decade ago as a contaminant in a botched batch of synthetic heroin. A new finding,

by Dr. William Davis Parker Jr., and colleagues at the University of Colorado School of Medicine in Denver, suggests that a group of three schizophrenia drugs, haloperidol, chlorpromazine, and thioridazine, may act like MPTP.

For decades, researchers have been baffled by certain side effects of these drugs that resemble Parkinson's. Dr. Parker noticed that the three schizophrenia drugs were close chemical cousins of MPTP.

When he tested them in the laboratory, he discovered that they inactivated the same crucial enzyme in cells that MPTP does.

Smoking Is Linked To Abdominal Fat
WASHINGTON (WP) — Smokers who rationalize their tobacco habit as a way of controlling weight are kidding themselves, a new study suggests. While smokers on average weigh about seven pounds less than their nonsmoking counterparts, they carry more body fat around the waist, the study found. That increases their risk of diabetes and heart disease.

A group of 765 men between the ages of 43 and 85 participated in the study, which was reported in the May issue of the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. About 11 percent were smokers, 59 percent were former smokers, and 30 percent had never smoked.

The study, conducted by Rebecca J. Troisi and a team of researchers from the Veterans Administration, Harvard Medical School and Boston University, found that smokers had about 1.5 percent more fat around their waists than

did those who had never smoked. The difference in fat was not related to age, physical activity, diet or alcohol consumption, Dr. Troisi reported, but it is not understood why smokers tend to gain inches around their abdomens rather than on their buttocks or thighs is not understood.

New Whale Species Found in the Pacific

NEW YORK (NYT) — An elusive gray dolphin-like creature has been identified as the first new species of whale to be discovered in 28 years.

The species, found in the Pacific Ocean off Peru, is the smallest member of a group called beaked whales, for their distinctive snouts. They are seen so rarely that it took scientists 15 years to find enough specimens to feel confident that they were members of a previously unknown species.

Like other beaked whales, the newly described species, Mesoplodon peruvianus, has an elongated jaw, few teeth and apparently feeds on squid. The species appears to be uniformly gray on top, shading to lighter gray on the underbelly. At birth, the whale is about 5 feet long (1.5 meters), and an adult male is about 12 feet long.

Dr. James G. Mead of the Smithsonian Institution, working with Julio C. Reyes and Koen Van Wazerbeek of the Peruvian Center for Cetacean Studies, identified the species from 10 carcasses that got caught in fishing nets or that washed ashore over the last 15 years.

Author of 'The Velvety Papers'
40 Gibbon
41 Young trout
42 Searcher
43 Jones's locker
44 Take turns
47 Type of rail
48 Inga's "— of
"Rosas"
49 Winnie's signs
51 Crow's kin
52 Chides; blames
57 Expectant
58 Frustrate, in a way
60 Like an anchor
61 Spud
62 Gael's republic
63 Areas in deserts
64 Intact look
65 Urban renewal target

DOWN
1 Licorice is one
2 If ever
3 Marine mole
4 Lightweight cottons
21 Like Gonzales
22 Baker's aide
24 Cause of Alice's pool
25 Tea-party treat
26 Position Durocher played
32 Valled
34 Kin of the edge of a ledge
35 Inner: Prefix
36 Hippolyte's father
37 He wrote "Pag Woffington"

Across
1 Funambulist's footing
5 Comprehend
10 Causeless
14 "With the blue ribbon"
15 "Half Magic" author
16 — sapiens
17 Rhode Island's nickname
19 Kuwaiti bigwig
20 Housewrecking group
21 Like Gonzales
22 Baker's aide
24 Cause of Alice's pool
25 Tea-party treat
26 Position Durocher played
32 Valled
34 Kin of the edge of a ledge
35 Inner: Prefix
36 Hippolyte's father
37 He wrote "Pag Woffington"

Down
3 Wren's "Beau"
6 Assessors
7 Turkish chiefs
9 Coterie
9 Kept from decay
10 TV sitcom
11 Tracts acquired via an 1862 act
12 Surrounded by
13 Loyalist of 1776
18 More pleasant
22 A certain crown
24 Spadefoot
26 La — Milan's opera house
27 Lithophyte
27 Action in a card game
28 Artichoke part
30 Orange or Indian
31 Hard puzzle
32 Conducts business
36 Historic periods
39 Bolts, cords, etc.
41 Lutheran or Methodist: Abbr.
43 Baseball's Little Colonel
45 Runs to e.J.P.
46 Device in a textile plant
50 — nous
51 Clamma — soprano
52 Suffix with liquid
53 — rug (cavort)
54 Fulminate
55 Tannish
56 Caused
59 This won't fill a filly

On the Trail of a Killer

A Gene Is Linked to a Heart Disorder

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have linked a gene to an inherited heart disorder that kills young and otherwise robust people without warning. Particularly provocative to researchers is that the gene has already been implicated in many types of cancer, suggesting a plausible if still unproved relationship between chaos in the workings of heart muscle and the entropy of cell growth that is the hallmark of cancer.

But scientists said the most immediate importance of the result was that it provided researchers with their first genetic marker to identify people born with the virulent heart disorder, a type of cardiac arrhythmia called long QT syndrome.

Right now the only way to diagnose the syndrome is through an electrocardiogram, which often gives equivocal results and is too expensive and difficult to administer on a large scale.

Using the genetic marker, doctors hope to be able to detect carriers of the disease before they have their first attack of cardiac arrhythmia, when one chamber of the heart suddenly starts pounding wildly at up to 300 beats per minute, an event that can be fatal. Those found to have inherited the heart disorder could be put on medication like beta blockers, which can prevent arrhythmia.

"What we'd like to be able to do is to look at somebody early in infancy or childhood and say, this kid has long QT syndrome," said Dr. Mark Keating at the University of Utah Health Sciences Center in Salt Lake City, the lead author of the new report, which appeared in a recent issue of the journal Science.

"Because as it stands now, the first symptom of the disease often is sudden death."

The new marker has already been used to screen relatives of patients known to have the hereditary disorder, and some of those family members have been shown to harbor the genetic defect.

Dr. Keating believes that the latest research will eventually yield a simple technique for screening the general population, much as newborns in the United States are now routinely tested for inherited enzyme deficiencies.

By studying a gene linked to the

relatively rare hereditary syndrome, researchers may also learn something about all types of cardiac arrhythmia, which together kill about 500,000 Americans a year and yet remain among the most mysterious of medical disorders.

President George Bush recently suffered from arrhythmia, but this was caused by thyroid disease and had nothing to do with long QT syndrome.

Cardiologists and other specialists expressed unusually strong praise for the result. "This is fabulous work, a major breakthrough," said Dr. Arthur J. Moss, professor of medicine at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry in New York. "Long QT

'As it stands now, the first symptom of the disease often is sudden death.'

is a tragic disease because it occurs in otherwise healthy people and has a propensity to cause abrupt death. I can't tell you how many mothers I've had to counsel who have lost children to it. Preventive therapy is available, and this gene localization should permit easy identification. I think this is one of the major developments in cardiology."

Dr. Moss and his colleagues have been keeping a registry of patients with the syndrome, yet they still can only guess at the prevalence of the disorder, estimating it to affect about one in 10,000 people.

The syndrome is named after the pattern sometimes seen in the electrocardiograms of afflicted patients. Attacks of cardiac arrhythmia can be relatively mild, causing temporary lightheadedness or a fainting spell, or so severe that death follows in about eight minutes. An episode is often brought on by an event that is physically or emotionally stressful, like diving into a pool, getting into a fight or even hearing an alarm clock.

"One of the children mentioned in my paper died at the age of 10 in front of his class, when his teacher was scolding him," Dr. Keating said.

Stress releases a flood of adrenaline-like hormones into the bloodstream, he said, which somehow disrupts the electric pacemaker in charge of regulating the heartbeat. As one side of the heart starts throbbing madly, it fails to fill up with blood or to pump that blood throughout the body, depriving the brain and other organs of oxygen.

The researchers found the gene linked to the disorder by studying the genealogy of a large Mormon

family known to have long QT syndrome. Like most Mormons, the family had excellent records of relatives dating back to the two original brothers who immigrated to Utah from Denmark in 1850 and who each were prevented from being able to earn a living as fishermen because they had the heart syndrome.

The scientists then combed through the DNA of living family members in search of telltale genetic fingerprints found on the chromosomes of those who indisputably had the heart defect, but not on the chromosomes of those who, from stringent electrocardiogram testing, almost certainly did not.

That search led them to a gene on the short arm of chromosome 11, out of the 23 pairs of chromosomes sequestered in all human cells. The position of the gene turned out to be extremely close to that of another, quite famous gene, called the ras gene, long known to foster cancerous growth in many organs when it becomes mutated by carcinogens, radiation or similar molecular insult.

In fact, the heart defect gene and the cancer gene were such close chromosomal neighbors that scientists proposed they could be one and the same gene.

Dr. Keating said there was a rational reason a gene that elsewhere in the body contributed to cancer might, in heart cells, cause cardiac arrhythmia.

RESEARCHERS believe that the biochemical defect underlying long QT syndrome is a problem with tiny channels in the membranes of heart cells, that control the flow of potassium ions into and out of the cells. Other scientists have recently discovered that, in heart cells, the normal job of the healthy ras gene is to somehow communicate with potassium channels. Theoretically, then, some types of mutations in the ras gene could result in cardiac arrhythmia.

"It's sort of fun to think about how a gene that causes cancer could also cause cardiac arrhythmia," said Dr. Keating. "But it is not proved by any stretch of the imagination. It could be wrong."

Dr. Robert A. Weinberg of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a pioneer in the study of the ras gene, said the new gene almost surely was not the cancer gene. "I think it's lying very nearby, maybe one or two genes away, but to link it with cancer is inappropriate at this point," he said.

Nevertheless, scientists said that having any sort of genetic marker for the syndrome would be an immediate boon to people who fear for their own hearts or those of their children.

Maker of Crisco Agrees Not to State the Obvious

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Procter & Gamble Co. has agreed to drop the picture of a heart and the phrase "No Cholesterol" from its best-selling Crisco corn oil, hours after the Food and Drug Administration warned the company that the label misled consumers.

The company said it would also voluntarily drop the term from its Duncan Hines cake mixes and Pringle's potato chips until further notice.

The move by the consumer-products giant, which came within hours of an FDA letter objecting to the claims, started the second round of the agency's highly publicized campaign to reform the product and health claims made by the U.S. food industry. Two weeks ago, Procter & Gamble was forced to remove the word "fresh" from all cartons of its Citrus Hill orange juice.

The makers of Mazola corn oil and Heartbeat canola oil, also were sent warning letters by the FDA. Neither company had reached a decision on how to respond to the agency, although the maker of Mazola, Best Foods Inc., said it would "respond to the FDA as promptly as possible."

In all three cases the agency argued it was misleading for companies to claim that their products had no cholesterol since cholesterol — a substance found only in animal products — is not present in any vegetable oils. Further, the agency said, the phrase "no cholesterol" pictured with a heart was designed to make consumers think that the oils were also healthy when in fact all vegetable oils are 100 percent fat.

"These labels and claims don't tell the whole story," said FDA Commissioner David Kessler. "They're half truths. In reality the products are 100 percent fat and a high fat diet is unhealthy."

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The move by

Battle Lines Drawn as EC Proposes Total Ban on Tobacco Advertising

By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission on Wednesday proposed a total ban on advertising of tobacco products, setting up a fierce lobbying battle pitting health activists against cigarette firms and advertising agencies.

The proposal would prohibit direct advertising, such as in magazines or on billboards, as well as indirect advertising through promotion of merchandise bearing a cigarette-brand trademark.

Separate legislation enacted in 1989 will bar tobacco advertising on television across the European Community from Oct. 31.

Vasso Pappadopoulos, the EC social affairs commissioner, said it was "extremely important" to reduce the use of tobacco as much as possible. "This is especially important for young people, who are of a very impressionable age," she said in Strasbourg, where the executive Commission met.

There was some dissent within the Commission on grounds of advertising freedom, however. The proposal also is expected to face similar opposition from several northern EC countries when it reaches the decision-making Council of Ministers.

Tobacco sales outlets, but not supermarkets,

would be exempted from the advertising ban. Cigarette firms could still sponsor sporting and other events, but could not display their logos.

Tobacco manufacturers denounced the proposal. "The end result of an advertising ban — on tobacco or any other legal product — can only be to limit choice, to block the free flow of information, to emasculate competition, to inhibit commercial investment and to set a worrying precedent for other categories of products and services," said John Lepore, head of the Confederation of EC Cigarette Manufacturers.

Tobacco smoking causes 440,000 deaths a year in the Community and will claim some 2 million lives a year in 31 European countries by the year 2025, Mrs. Pappadopoulos said. About 90 percent of smokers begin before age 20, she added.

To blunt complaints by the slump-ridden advertising industry, she said tobacco accounts for only 1.6 percent of all advertising in the Community. The tobacco industry, which sells 560 billion cigarettes a year in the Community, says advertising helps the industry introduce new brands, including those lower in health-threatening tar.

A spokesman for U.S.-based Philip Morris Cos. said an advertising ban would strengthen the tobacco monopolies in Spain, France and Italy.

Norway to Ban CNN Over Alcohol Ads

Reuters

OSLO — Norway's broadcasting authority said Wednesday it would ban Cable News Network, the U.S.-based television station, because it contains advertisements for alcohol.

"Alcohol advertising is illegal in Norway," said Liv Daae Gabrielsen, head of the national broadcasting authority. The ban will take effect Aug. 1.

she said, but added that CNN could appeal the decision to the Culture Ministry.

Around 50,000 Norwegian cable subscribers receive CNN. The ban would not affect viewers with satellite dishes.

All alcohol stronger than beer is sold by a state monopoly in Norway. Foreign magazines are sold even though many contain both forbidden alcohol and tobacco advertisements.

Lufthansa Net Fell 86% in '90

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The German airline Deutsche Lufthansa AG on Wednesday posted an 86 percent fall in net profit and called 1990 the worst year for civil aviation since the oil crisis of a decade ago, saying it cost the industry some \$2 billion.

The state-owned airline's net profit fell to 15.16 million Deutsche marks (\$8.83 million) last year from 109.75 million DM in 1989. Interruptions in traffic growth induced by the Gulf war, a resulting rise in price competition and a simultaneous sharp rise in costs produced the loss after an industry-wide profit of \$300 million in 1989, the company said in excerpts from its annual report, released before a news conference.

Lufthansa itself was unable to absorb higher costs and revenue losses of more than 350 million DM during the last five months of 1990 resulting from the Gulf war.

Lufthansa also suffered a first-quarter loss of revenue of 500 million DM this year. Demand had improved considerably since March, but remained below expected levels, the airline said.

Excluding the contribution from subsidiaries, the airline made a 1990 net profit of nine million DM, down 93 percent on the 124 million DM in 1989 because of the slump in air travel caused by the Gulf war. Sales rose by 8 percent to 12.8 billion DM.

Staff costs, its largest expense, totaled 4.77 billion DM in 1990, up from 4.32 billion DM in 1989. (Reuters, AFP)

Portugal Privatizes Major Lisbon Daily

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Portugal's center-right government accelerated its privatization drive on Wednesday with the sale of the influential Lisbon daily newspaper, *Diário de Notícias*.

Stock exchange sources reported strong interest in the offer of 2 million shares in the newspaper, one of Portugal's most prestigious with a circulation of about 50,000.

"The operation looks like a success," said a source close to the sale, which is expected to earn the state about 9 billion escudos (\$60 million). DN, as the paper is popularly known, is the last newspaper to be sold in the government's drive to reverse the nationalizations that followed the 1974 leftist revolution.

Wednesday's issue follows the sale of investment firm Sociedade Financeira Portuguesa-Banco de Investimento SA on May 6. The two operations mark the resumption of privatizations, which had been suspended since the start of the year because of stock-market uncertainty stemming from the Gulf crisis.

Portugal's leading film-distribution group, Lusomundo, is expected to gain control of *Diário de Notícias*, market sources said. The group is reported to have close links to the Social Democratic Party headed by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva.

Other groups interested in *Diário de Notícias* were a journalists' cooperative and two workers' cooperatives.

Newspaper staff are expected to snap up the 10 percent of capital, or 200,000 shares, set aside for them at the preferential price of 4,000 escudos (\$26.60) a share.

Another 25 percent of equity — 500,000 shares — was offered to media cooperatives beginning at a base price of 4,000 escudos to groups majority-owned by editorial and media companies. The remaining 800,000 shares were being offered to the public at the same price.

Foreign ownership is limited to 10 percent of total equity. Full results of the privatization are expected on Thursday.

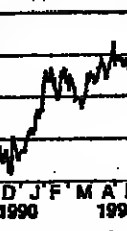
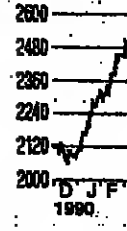
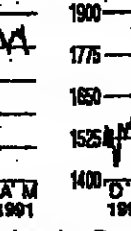
Government stakes in three other newspapers — *Diário Popular*, *A Capital* and *Jornal de Notícias* — have already been sold. In the past two years the government also has sold full or partial stakes in two brewers, two banks, two insurance companies and a marine-transport firm.

DN has prospered while a crisis has forced the closure of nine major Portuguese papers in the past three years. The daily registered an after-tax operating profit of 437 million escudos last year. It made a further 2.6 billion escudos from the sale of its shares in the Oporto-based daily *Jornal de Notícias*, the country's best-selling daily.

Lusomundo gained a majority stake in *Jornal de Notícias* when the northern broadsheet was privatized in May 1990.

Lusomundo also controls another Oporto daily, *O Comércio do Porto*; Radio Povo, a leading radio station in the northern city, and the sports paper *O Jogo*. (Reuters, AP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100	Paris CAC 40		
				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	93.50	94.20	-0.74
Brussels	Stock Index	5793.36	5801.23	-0.14
Frankfurt	DAX	1590.35	1598.50	-0.51
Frankfurt	FAZ	673.03	677.30	-0.63
Helsinki	HEX	1061.70	1076.70	-1.39
London	Financial Times 30	1928.20	1924.30	+0.10
London	FTSE 100	2459.40	2463.70	-0.17
Madrid	General Index	Closed	286.45	-
Milan	MIB	1121.00	1138.00	-1.49
Paris	CAC 40	1802.83	1805.57	-0.16
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1023.80	997.78	+2.61
Vienna	Stock Index	570.19	571.35	-0.20
Zurich	SBS	612.50	615.30	-0.46

Sources: Reuters, AFR

Unseasoned World View

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Rhône-Poulenc Planning To Drop 2,500 Employees

Reuters

PARIS — Rhône-Poulenc's chairman, Jean-René Fourtou, has told its trade unions that the French chemicals and drugs concern plans to cut 2,500 jobs over the next two years, a union source said Wednesday.

The source, who declined to be identified, said the job cuts were in addition to Rhône-Poulenc's previously announced plan to cut its work force by about 1,000 in 1991 through early retirement and natural wastage. It was not clear whether the new cuts would come from layoffs, natural wastage or other means.

Rhône-Poulenc employs 91,500 people worldwide. A Rhône-Poulenc spokesman declined all comment.

Strong Growth at U.K.'s Grand Met Eroded by Exchange-Rate Swings

By Leigh Bruce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British-based global food and beverages giant, reported on Wednesday strong growth in its first half to March 31 for most of its main businesses, despite a 7.8 percent fall in pretax profit due mainly to adverse currency movements.

Grand Met posted a pretax profit of £377 million (\$654 million), down from £409 million for the same period last year.

The company derives 50 percent of its revenue from the United States, where it acquired Pillsbury in 1983, and saw the dollar-pound conversion rate soar to \$1.93 from \$1.62 during the first half of financial 1990.

"Given the difficult trading conditions in the United States and Britain, these are really very good results, particularly when you consider the weakness of others, like Unilever, in the United States," said Colin Davis, a food and beverages analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Operating profit for the six-month period declined to £478 million from £493 million last year. Excluding

the currency-conversion factor as well as a £14 million drop in profit from disposals, the group's businesses chalked up a 9 percent increase in pretax earnings.

The pretax profit was below analysts' forecasts of between £385 million and £400 million. But analysts said the recent strength of the dollar and the growth of underlying businesses should allow the company to achieve an increase in full-year pretax profits to £950 million from £919 million last year.

Grand Met derives 29 percent of sales from Britain, 13 percent from the European continent and 8 percent from the rest of the world.

Analysts were particularly impressed by the progress of Pillsbury, which increased pretax profit by 27 percent in dollar terms, 6 percent after conversion. Grand Met beverage businesses in North America boosted pretax dollar profits by 20 percent.

"Pillsbury is one of the few major food businesses that did not participate in the productivity boom of the 1980s, so they had some catching up to do," said John Wakely, a food and beverages analyst with Lehman Brothers International. "But Grand Met certainly has lived up to its reputation for good management in turning the business around."

Ariane to Launch Arabsat Satellite

Reuters

PARIS — Europe's Ariane space-rocket launcher signed Wednesday a 200 million franc (\$35 million) contract to launch an Arab satellite that had previously been awarded to China.

Paris-based Arianespace, which markets and launches the rocket, said the contract to launch Arabsat 1C, third in a series of communications satellites built for the 21-nation Arab League, was signed in Paris. Company sources said the satellite would be launched at the end of 1991 or at the start of 1992.

China announced in February 1990 that it had won the contract to launch the third Arabsat satellite on its Long March launcher.

OZONE: U.S. Electronics Firms Rush to End Use of Chlorofluorocarbons

(Continued from first finance page)

ing American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Northern Telecom Ltd., Digital Equipment Corp. and Apple, have said they will eliminate CFCs by no later than 1994.

Some experts say problems remain. Many smaller companies have not yet taken action, for lack of money or interest.

Military contractors have not moved as fast as commercial computer and telephone companies, saying that regulations limit production process changes.

Chlorofluorocarbons have been linked to the deterioration of the ozone layer, which in turn is expected to lead to a sharp rise in certain types of cancer.

In an accord reached in Montreal in 1987 and since amended, many nations agreed to eliminate the use of CFCs by the year 2000.

The electronics industry accounts for about 20 percent of the use of CFCs in the United States. The largest use, accounting for about 40 percent of consumption, is in air-conditioners and refrigerators.

Another primary use is in making foam for insulation.

The executives say all the industries that use CFCs are reconsidering their statements about how hard it would be to eliminate the chemicals.

The electronics industry's progress has been particularly fast — especially considering that a few years ago, an expert at Du Pont, the Wilmington, Delaware-based chemical products company and the leading manufacturer of CFCs, predicted that CFC-113 would be

the most difficult type to replace.

CFC-113 is mainly used to clean printed circuit boards of the residue that remains after chips and other components are soldered on. The residue can cause corrosion, leading to a breakdown of the computer.

Such cleaning is becoming more important, and more difficult, as the industry develops more complex products. Chlorofluorocarbons clean all the nooks and crannies well — and are nontoxic, nonflammable and inexpensive.

GLOBAL: Keeping a Local Accent in World Market

(Continued from first finance page)

home. South Korean and Indian executives unabashedly advocated government codding and local content. Only German managers rejected most forms of government protection.

"National allegiances continue to take precedence over the new multinational corporation's agenda," Ms. Kanter wrote in her article on the survey. "The interests of

increasingly global companies have not yet overcome those of economic nationalists."

For all the differences among business executives from varying countries and cultures, there were some common threads, however. Education led the list of social concerns. Large majorities in most nations said business should play a stronger role in improving schools.

Most managers endorsed the idea of better child care, flexible working hours and new policies for a work force increasingly comprised of working parents. But even here the differences were striking. Japanese managers were driven by the desire to make it easier for people to devote themselves single-mindedly to work, while U.S. executives were starting to worry about the damage today's two-income lifestyles impose on families.

Weekley net asset value
Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.
on 12-05-1991 U.S. \$387.02
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam. Tel. +31-20-5211410.

Trinkaus & Burkhardt. Creative capital at work.

The sum total of our work.

For the Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group, 1990 was a successful business year. Progress was made in every area. On 1 February 1991, a new branch was opened in Berlin. With this step Trinkaus & Burkhardt entered the new enlarged market including the East German Länder. This expansion of our business activities was also reflected in an increase in personnel by 7.7% to 979 employees.

At the end of the year, the reported capital resources totalled DM 428m compared to DM 334.5m at the end of 1989. They accounted for 5.1% of total assets of the Group and 6.7% of total assets of the parent company.

The Group's operating profit in 1990 exceeded substantially the level of the preceding year. The parent company and our Luxembourg subsidiary achieved marked increases. The considerable rise in administrative

Group Financial Statement 1990

Selected data	in DMm	Change from prev. year
Total volume	10,205	+ 11.8%
Total assets	8,437	+ 12.3%
Loan volume	5,779	+ 4.4%
Securities portfolio	1,284	+ 24.7%
Capital	428	+ 28.0%
Interest income	142	+ 42.6%
Commission income	118	+ 9.3%
Partial operating profit	81	+ 7.9%
Net profit for the year	35	+ 2.0%

costs and the decline in commission income was more than compensated by higher interest income and improved own-account trading. For the business year 1990, the Trinkaus & Burkhardt Group reported a net profit of DM 35.3m, the parent company of DM 27.9m. DM 9m is to be allocated to the reserves of the parent. DM 7m has been retained by the subsidiaries. Trinkaus & Burkhardt KGaA plans to pay out DM 18.9m in dividends to the shareholders compared to DM 18.0m last year.

Backed by the strong motivation of our employees, we shall maintain and continue to develop the high level of traditional and innovative services we have developed during the past decade. We shall thereby justify the confidence of our business partners and shareholders in the future.

Trinkaus & Burkhardt Bank seit 1785



Düsseldorf, Berlin, Essen, Frankfurt/Main, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Luxembourg, Zurich and Lugano.

[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly blues and reds reflect the previous 12 weeks plus that current week, but not the 12 weeks prior to that. If a stock dividend amounted to 10 percent or more last dividend date, the year's high-low returns are based on the 12 weeks prior to that stock date. Unlike other markets, rates of dividends are unusual (dividend amounts based on share price):

- a = dividend only (scrip),
- b = dividend of 10 percent or more plus stock dividend,
- c = accumulating dividend.

Call = close

- a = lowest yearly low
- b = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- c = accumulated funds, including 12% non-cash dividend.

Dividend declared after sell-up or stock dividend:

- a = dividend paid this year, annual, deferred, or no action
- b = dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulations
- c = dividend declared or paid in previous 12 months
- d = new issue in the past 12 months. The high-low range back to the first dividend date.
- e = next day delivery.
- f = 12 or more months.

Dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend:

- a = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- b = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated. Cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- c = new issue.
- d = trading halted.
- e = new issue or recapitalization or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or scripps issued by such company.
- f = when distributed.

Dividend paid in stock:

- a = with no action
- b = with no action
- c = with no action
- d = ex-distribution
- e = new issue
- f = new issue
- g = new issue
- h = new issue
- i = new issue
- j = new issue
- k = new issue
- l = new issue
- m = new issue
- n = new issue
- o = new issue
- p = new issue
- q = new issue
- r = new issue
- s = new issue
- t = new issue
- u = new issue
- v = new issue
- w = new issue
- x = new issue
- y = new issue
- z = new issue

HENLEY CENTRE

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/CODE _____
TEL. _____
Return your _____

مكتبة جامعة الكويت

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

A		B		C		D		E	
1911	1.00	1911	1.00	1911	1.00	1911	1.00	1911	1.00
1912	1.05	1912	1.05	1912	1.05	1912	1.05	1912	1.05
1913	1.10	1913	1.10	1913	1.10	1913	1.10	1913	1.10
1914	1.15	1914	1.15	1914	1.15	1914	1.15	1914	1.15
1915	1.20	1915	1.20	1915	1.20	1915	1.20	1915	1.20
1916	1.25	1916	1.25	1916	1.25	1916	1.25	1916	1.25
1917	1.30	1917	1.30	1917	1.30	1917	1.30	1917	1.30
1918	1.35	1918	1.35	1918	1.35	1918	1.35	1918	1.35
1919	1.40	1919	1.40	1919	1.40	1919	1.40	1919	1.40
1920	1.45	1920	1.45	1920	1.45	1920	1.45	1920	1.45
1921	1.50	1921	1.50	1921	1.50	1921	1.50	1921	1.50
1922	1.55	1922	1.55	1922	1.55	1922	1.55	1922	1.55
1923	1.60	1923	1.60	1923	1.60	1923	1.60	1923	1.60
1924	1.65	1924	1.65	1924	1.65	1924	1.65	1924	1.65
1925	1.70	1925	1.70	1925	1.70	1925	1.70	1925	1.70
1926	1.75	1926	1.75	1926	1.75	1926	1.75	1926	1.75
1927	1.80	1927	1.80	1927	1.80	1927	1.80	1927	1.80
1928	1.85	1928	1.85	1928	1.85	1928	1.85	1928	1.85
1929	1.90	1929	1.90	1929	1.90	1929	1.90	1929	1.90
1930	1.95	1930	1.95	1930	1.95	1930	1.95	1930	1.95
1931	2.00	1931	2.00	1931	2.00	1931	2.00	1931	2.00
1932	2.05	1932	2.05	1932	2.05	1932	2.05	1932	2.05
1933	2.10	1933	2.10	1933	2.10	1933	2.10	1933	2.10
1934	2.15	1934	2.15	1934	2.15	1934	2.15	1934	2.15
1935	2.20	1935	2.20	1935	2.20	1935	2.20	1935	2.20
1936	2.25	1936	2.25	1936	2.25	1936	2.25	1936	2.25
1937	2.30	1937	2.30	1937	2.30	1937	2.30	1937	2.30
1938	2.35	1938	2.35	1938	2.35	1938	2.35	1938	2.35
1939	2.40	1939	2.40	1939	2.40	1939	2.40	1939	2.40
1940	2.45	1940	2.45	1940	2.45	1940	2.45	1940	2.45
1941	2.50	1941	2.50	1941	2.50	1941	2.50	1941	2.50
1942	2.55	1942	2.55	1942	2.55	1942	2.55	1942	2.55
1943	2.60	1943	2.60	1943	2.60	1943	2.60	1943	2.60
1944	2.65	1944	2.65	1944	2.65	1944	2.65	1944	2.65
1945	2.70	1945	2.70	1945	2.70	1945	2.70	1945	2.70
1946	2.75	1946	2.75	1946	2.75	1946	2.75	1946	2.75
1947	2.80	1947	2.80	1947	2.80	1947	2.80	1947	2.80
1948	2.85	1948	2.85	1948	2.85	1948	2.85	1948	2.85
1949	2.90	1949	2.90	1949	2.90	1949	2.90	1949	2.90
1950	2.95	1950	2.95	1950	2.95	1950	2.95	1950	2.95
1951	3.00	1951	3.00	1951	3.00	1951	3.00	1951	3.00
1952	3.05	1952	3.05	1952	3.05	1952	3.05	1952	3.05
1953	3.10	1953	3.10	1953	3.10	1953	3.10	1953	3.10
1954	3.15	1954	3.15	1954	3.15	1954	3.15	1954	3.15
1955	3.20	1955	3.20	1955	3.20	1955	3.20	1955	3.20
1956	3.25	1956	3.25	1956	3.25	1956	3.25	1956	3.25
1957	3.30	1957	3.30	1957	3.30	1957	3.30	1957	3.30
1958	3.35	1958	3.35	1958	3.35	1958	3.35	1958	3.35
1959	3.40	1959	3.40	1959	3.40	1959	3.40	1959	3.40
1960	3.45	1960	3.45	1960	3.45	1960	3.45	1960	3.45
1961	3.50	1961	3.50	1961	3.50	1961	3.50	1961	3.50
1962	3.55	1962	3.55	1962	3.55	1962	3.55	1962	3.55
1963	3.60	1963	3.60	1963	3.60	1963	3.60	1963	3.60
1964	3.65	1964	3.65	1964	3.65	1964	3.65	1964	3.65
1965	3.70	1965	3.70	1965	3.70	1965	3.70	1965	3.70
1966	3.75	1966	3.75	1966	3.75	1966	3.75	1966	3.75
1967	3.80	1967	3.80	1967	3.80	1967	3.80	1967	3.80
1968	3.85	1968	3.85	1968	3.85	1968	3.85	1968	3.85
1969	3.90	1969	3.90	1969	3.90	1969	3.90	1969	3.90
1970	3.95	1970	3.95	1970	3.95	1970	3.95	1970	3.95
1971	4.00	1971	4.00	1971	4.00	1971	4.00	1971	4.00
1972	4.05	1972	4.05	1972	4.05	1972	4.05	1972	4.05
1973	4.10	1973	4.10	1973	4.10	1973	4.10	1973	4.10
1974	4.15	1974	4.15	1974	4.15	1974	4.15	1974	4.15
1975	4.20	1975	4.20	1975	4.20	1975	4.20	1975	4.20
1976	4.25	1976	4.25	1976	4.25	1976	4.25	1976	4.25
1977	4.30	1977	4.30	1977	4.30	1977	4.30	1977	4.30
1978	4.35	1978	4.35	1978	4.35	1978	4.35	1978	4.35
1979	4.40	1979	4.40	1979	4.40	1979	4.40	1979	4.40
1980	4.45	1980	4.45	1980	4.45	1980	4.45	1980	4.45
1981	4.50	1981	4.50	1981	4.50	1981	4.50	1981	4.50
1982	4.55	1982	4.55	1982	4.55	1982	4.55	1982	4.55
1983	4.60	1983	4.60	1983	4.60	1983	4.60	1983	4.60
1984	4.65	1984	4.65	1984	4.65	1984	4.65	1984	4.65
1985	4.70	1985	4.70	1985	4.70	1985	4.70	1985	4.70
1986	4.75	1986	4.75	1986	4.75	1986	4.75	1986	4.75
1987	4.80	1987	4.80	1987	4.80	1987	4.80	1987	4.80
1988	4.85	1988	4.85	1988	4.85	1988	4.85	1988	4.85
1989	4.90	1989	4.90	1989	4.90	1989	4.90	1989	4.90
1990	4.95	1990	4.95	1990	4.95	1990	4.95	1990	4.95
1991	5.00	1991	5.00	1991	5.00	1991	5.00	1991	5.00
1992	5.05	1992	5.05	1992	5.05	1992	5.05	1992	5.05
1993	5.10	1993	5.10	1993	5.10	1993	5.10	1993	5.10
1994	5.15	1994	5.15	1994	5.15	1994	5.15	1994	5.15
1995	5.20	1995	5.20	1995	5.20	1995	5.20	1995	5.20
1996	5.25	1996	5.25	1996	5.25	1996	5.25	1996	5.25
1997	5.30	1997	5.30	1997	5.30	1997	5.30	1997	5.30
1998	5.35	1998	5.35	1998	5.35	1998	5.35	1998	5.35
1999	5.40	1999	5.40	1999	5.40	1999	5.40	1999	5.40
2000	5.45	2000	5.45	2000	5.45	2000	5.45	2000	5.45
2001	5.50	2001	5.50	2001	5.50	2001	5.50	2001	5.50
2002	5.55	2002	5.55	2002	5.55	2002	5.55	2002	5.55
2003	5.60	2003	5.60	2003	5.60	2003	5.60	2003	5.60
2004	5.65	2004	5.65	2004	5.65	2004	5.65	2004	5.65
2005	5.70	2005	5.70	2005	5.70	2005	5.70	2005	5.70
2006	5.75	2006	5.75	2006	5.75	2006	5.75	2006	5.75
2007	5.80	2007	5.80	2007	5.80	2007	5.80	2007	5.80
2008	5.85	2008	5.85	2008	5.85	2008	5.85	2008	5.85
2009	5.90	2009	5.90	2009	5.90	2009	5.90	2009	5.90
2010	5.95	2010	5.95	2010	5.95	2010	5.95	2010	5.95
2011	6.00	2011	6.00	2011	6.00	2011	6.00	2011	6.00
2012	6.05	2012	6.05	2012	6.05	2012	6.05	2012	6.05
2013	6.10	2013	6.10	2013	6.10	2013	6.10	2013	6.10
2014	6.15	2014	6.15	2014	6.15	2014	6.15	2014	6.15
2015	6.20	2015	6.20	2015	6.20	2015	6.20	2015	6.20
2016	6.25	2016	6.25	2016	6.25	2016	6.25	2016	6.25
2017	6.30	2017	6.30	2017	6.30	2017	6.30	2017	6.30
2018	6.35	2018	6.35	2018	6.35	2018	6.35	2018	6.35
2019	6.40	2019	6.40	2019	6.40	2019	6.40	2019	6.40
2020	6.45	2020	6.45	2020	6.45	2020	6.45	2020	6.45
2021	6.50	2021	6.50	2021	6.50	2021	6.50	2021	6.50
2022	6.55	2022	6.55	2022	6.55	2022	6.55	2022	6.55
2023	6.60	2023	6.60	2023	6.60	2023	6.60	2023	6.60
2024	6.65	2024	6.65	2024	6.65	2024	6.65	2024	6.65
2025	6.70	2025	6.70	2025	6.70	2025	6.70	2025	6.70
2026	6.75	2026	6.75	2026	6.75	2026	6.75	2026	6.75
2027	6.80	2027	6.80	2027	6.80	2027	6.80	2027	6.80
2028	6.85	2028	6.85	2028	6.85	2028	6.85	2028	6.85
2029	6.90	2029	6.90	2029	6.90	2029	6.90	2029	6.90
2030	6.95	2030	6.95	2030	6.95	2030	6.95	2030	6.95
2031	7.00	2031	7.00	2031	7.00	2031	7.00	2031	7.00
2032	7.05	2032	7.05	2032	7.05	2032	7.05	2032	7.05
2033	7.10	2033	7.10	2033	7.10	2033	7.10	2033	7.10
2034	7.15	2034	7.15	2034	7.15	2034	7.15	2034	7.15
2035	7.20	2035	7.20	2035	7.20	2035	7.20	2035	7.20
2036	7.25	2036	7.25	2036	7.25	2036	7.25	2036	7.25
2037	7.30	2037	7.30	2037	7.30	2037	7.30	2037	7.30
2038	7.35	2038	7.35	2038	7.35	2038	7.35	2038	7.35
2039	7.40	2039	7.40	2039	7.40	2039	7.40	2039	7.40
2040	7.45	2040	7.45	2040	7.45	2040	7.45	2040	7.45
2041	7.50	2041	7.50	2041	7.50	2041	7.50	2041	7.50
2042	7.55								

[illegible]

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11月11日 星期一 晴 11月12日 星期二 晴 11月13日 星期三 晴 11月14日 星期四 晴 11月15日 星期五 晴 11月16日 星期六 晴 11月17日 星期日 晴 11月18日 星期一 晴 11月19日 星期二 晴 11月20日 星期三 晴 11月21日 星期四 晴 11月22日 星期五 晴 11月23日 星期六 晴 11月24日 星期日 晴 11月25日 星期一 晴 11月26日 星期二 晴 11月27日 星期三 晴 11月28日 星期四 晴 11月29日 星期五 晴 11月30日 星期六 晴 11月31日 星期日 晴

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	SP	Chg
3M	1.10	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8

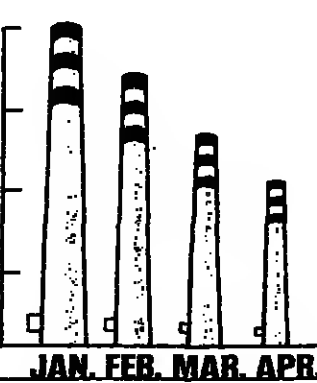
Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	SP	Chg
3M	1.10	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8

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Month	SA
JAN	1.10
FEB	1.10
MAR	1.10
APR	1.10

AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Alcatel	Alcatel
Alcatel	Alcatel
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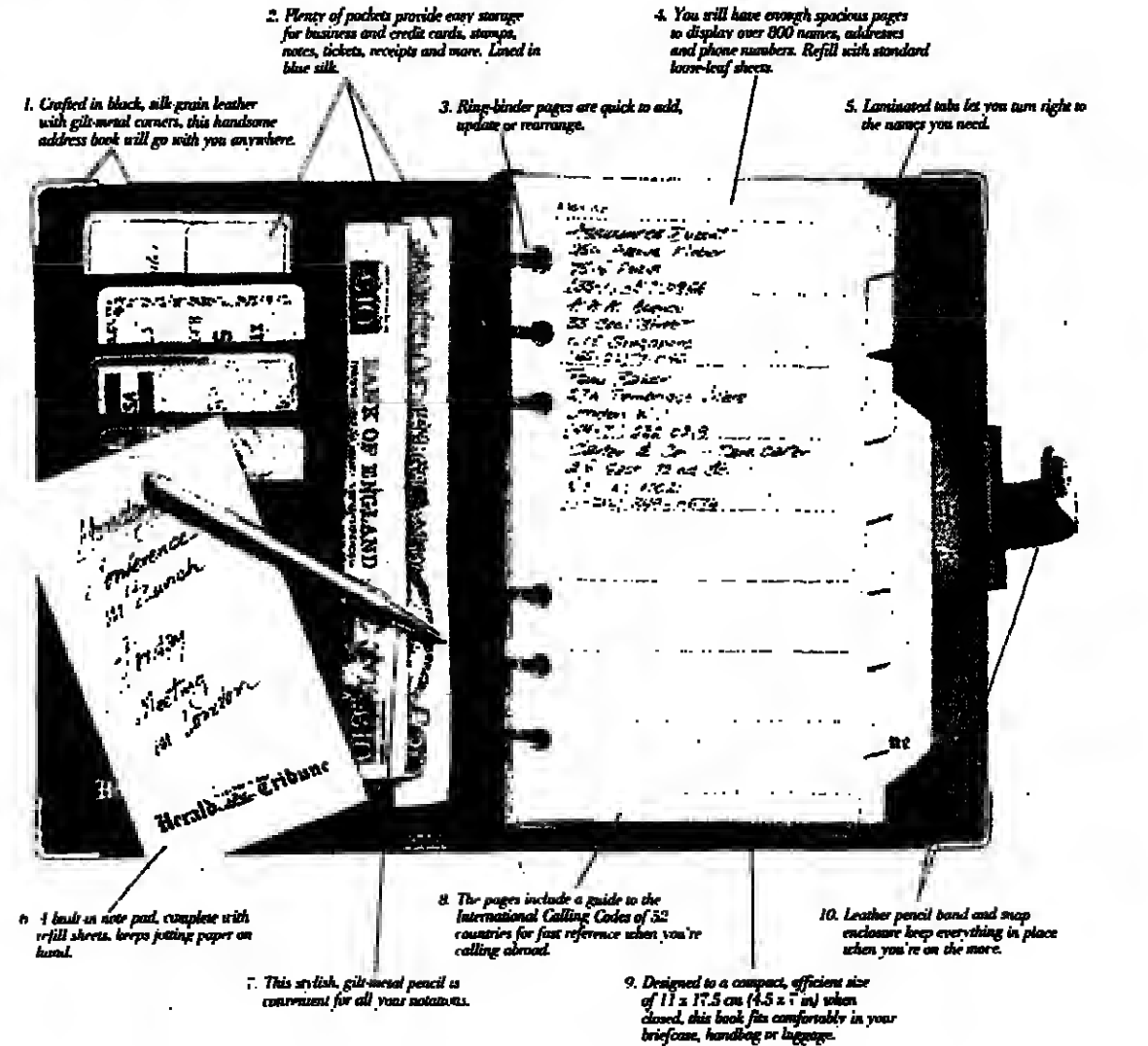
NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the NYSE, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	SP	Chg
3M	1.10	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	SP	Chg
3M	1.10	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8
Amgen	1.00	4.8	15.5	110 1/8	109 3/4	109 3/4	+1/8



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SPORTS

Morris 2-Hits Brewers for Some Fond Memories

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The way Jack Morris pitched Tuesday night brought back memories, fond memories.

In his best game for the Minnesota Twins, Morris threw a two-hitter to beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 5-1, in Minneapolis.

A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, he signed a three-year contract for \$7 million during the winter. But Morris, the winningest pitcher of the 1980s, had been sputtering along with a 5.89 earned-run average, showing only flashes of the talent that had helped the Detroit Tigers win the 1984 World Series.

The last couple starts, he really

didn't have a pitch that he was getting over," said Brian Harper, the Twins' catcher. "Tonight he was getting them all over and getting ahead. It just makes it so much

AMERICAN LEAGUE

easier to call the game when you're ahead 0-1, 0-2."

Morris retired the first 10 batters he faced. After yielding a ground-rule double by Jim Gantner with one out in the fourth, the veteran right-hander proceeded to retire the next nine until Gantner doubled again.

Morris allowed a run in the sev-

enth, walked a batter in the eighth and finished strong by striking out two in the ninth.

"All the way I was thinking, 'You've got to complete this game, you got to win here,'" Morris said. "I needed it for me."

Chili Davis hit his fourth homer in three games as the Twins won their fourth straight, moving two games above .500 for the first time this season. Milwaukee lost its eighth straight.

Orioles 6, Athletics 1: In Baltimore, Cal Ripken, Mike Devereaux, Chris Hoiles and Joe Orsulak hit bases-empty home runs to help hand Oakland its third straight loss

and 10th road setback in its last 12 games.

Twenty-two of the Orioles' last 23 home runs have come with the bases empty. Ripken also singled and walked twice; he had reached base 12 of his last 13 at-bats before flying out to end the eighth.

Yankees 7, Angels 1: Pascal Perez held California to two hits for six innings in his first start since April 25, 1990, and Mel Hall doubled and homered in New York as the Yankees won their third straight.

Blue Jays 4, Royals 1: Greg Myers hit a two-run homer in Toronto, but Kansas City's Mark Gubicza

struck out eight in his first start since June 29, following arthroscopic surgery to repair a partially torn rotator cuff.

Red Sox 4, White Sox 1: Tom Brunansky hit two doubles and scored a run in Boston to help end a two-game losing streak.

Mariners 2, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Alvin Davis doubled home Pete O'Brien to beat Seattle.

Rangers 5, Tigers 3: Rafael Palmeiro's two-run triple, part of a three-run fifth, helped beat Detroit in Arlington, Texas. The Rangers beat Dan Pate for only the second time in 10 tries dating back to 1984. (UPI, WP, AP)

Mulholland Keeps Giants Off Stride

The Associated Press

The San Francisco Giants are making progress against Terry Mulholland. They even got eight hits this time.

But Mulholland did not give up any runs in eight innings against his former teammates Tuesday night

NATIONAL LEAGUE

as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the struggling Giants, 9-0.

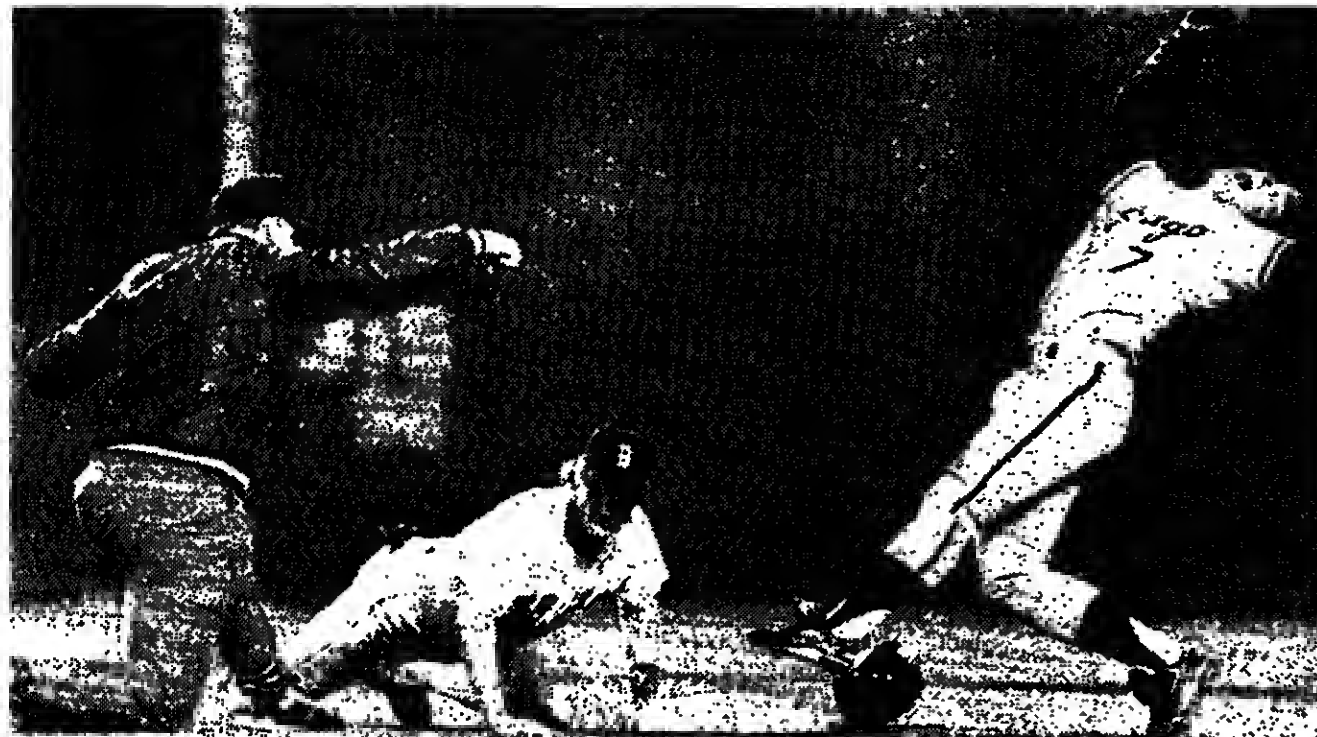
Mulholland, traded to Philadelphia in 1989, pitched a no-hitter against the Giants last Aug. 15 at Veterans Stadium. He's 4-2 lifetime against San Francisco with a 1.44 earned-run average.

"I may get a little more competitive when I pitch against a team that has the hitters the Giants have," he said, "but I don't don't have anything against them for trading me. That's just part of the business."

The Giants have lost four straight and 16 of their last 20; their 10-22 record is the worst in the major leagues.

"Mulholland pitched a great game, but everybody's been doing that against us," said the Giants' manager, Roger Craig. "Nobody is swinging the bat well for us."

John Kruk drove in three runs, Mickey Morandini had three singles and two runs batted in and



Scott Fletcher of the White Sox was taken aback when he was called out at second trying to stretch a single. The Red Sox won, 4-1.

Von Hayes had three hits for the Phillies.

The visitors scored the only run Mulholland would need when Darin Fletcher's second-inning double off Kelly Downs drove in Ricky Jordan, who had walked.

Reds 3, Cardinals 1: Billy Hatcher, who was hitting .171, had two doubles, a single and an RBI in St. Louis while teammate Hal Morris, who leads the league with a .389 average, had two hits and drove in a run for Cincinnati.

Cubs 5, Braves 4: Finch-hitter

Andre Dawson's home run with two outs in the eighth beat Atlanta in Wrigley Field.

Pirates 6, Astros 3: In Houston,

Bobby Bonilla doubled in two runs and Jay Bell had two RBIs for Pittsburgh.

Mets 6, Padres 1: Hubie Brooks

hit his seventh grand-slam homer

in the majors, but his first with New York, to spark the Mets in San Diego. Brooks hit no bases-loaded homers in his first four-year stint with New York and then had six in five seasons with Montreal.

Dodgers 6, Expos 2: After running singles by Darryl Strawberry in the first and Eddie Murray in the third, Los Angeles pulled away from visiting Montreal with a four-run fourth.

Kevin Gross, breaking out of a slump, gave up two hits en route to his second straight victory.

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BOOKS

ESCAPE FROM THE CIA: How the CIA Won and Lost the Most Important KGB Spy Ever to Defect to the U.S.

By Ronald Kessler. 210 pages. \$19.95. Pocket Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

By Kathleen Christison

IN November 1985 Vitaly Yurchenko, one of the most important Soviet-KGB officers to defect to the United States, returned to the Soviet Union, claiming he had been kidnapped by the CIA and held in captivity for three months. Few in the United States believed the kidnap charge, but there is still debate over whether Yurchenko truly defected and then experienced a change of heart or was sent on instructions from the KGB to pretend defection while insinuating himself into the CIA. Whatever the real story, it constituted one of the bigger embarrassments in CIA history.

Ronald Kessler, a journalist with two previous intelligence-related books, "Moscow Station" and "Spy vs. Spy," to his credit, concludes in "Escape From the CIA" that Yurchenko was probably a genuine defector treated so badly by his CIA handlers that he preferred to take his chances with the KGB.

The CIA's problem with handling defectors, Kessler alleges, springs from "an irrational hostility" toward defectors,

whom the agency regards as "misfits and malcontents" who may be milked for their information but should be given little human consideration.

By Kessler's account, the CIA overprovided Yurchenko with Russian-speaking interrogators, never helped ease him over the feelings of emotional loss and guilt that all defectors experience, and never helped him plan for the day beyond the interrogation period when he would have to live independently in the United States without family or friends or the day-to-day guidance and direction that the Soviet system had always provided. The agency also, according to Kessler's sources, all but imprisoned Yurchenko.

The book alleges that the greatest breach of faith with Yurchenko was the CIA's failure to prevent publicity about his defection, something Kessler blames on William Casey, then the agency's director. Although Yurchenko, fearing retribution against his family, had specifically asked that there be no publicity, Kessler says Casey talked about Yurchenko "all over town."

The fact that Yurchenko is alive and well in the Soviet Union, still in the good graces and on the payroll of the KGB in Moscow, where Kessler interviewed him at length in 1989, has fueled the suspicion to some intelligence circles that he was a plant. But Kessler presents good arguments against this theory, the most convincing being that, although the Soviets gained by the CIA's embarrassment,

Yurchenko learned nothing about U.S. intelligence methods or operations and gave up considerable information about Soviet operations.

Kessler's storytelling is a spotty effort. His valiant attempt to make a book-length story out of a brief episode is sometimes too transparent. He repeats himself and seems to be at pains to throw in every last bit of information he collected on the case.

Kessler appears to take too much at face value the self-congratulatory statements of FBI officials involved in the Yurchenko case. Although it seems clear that the CIA did comport itself badly in this case, we have the contrasting picture of consummate FBI skill and compassion only on the word of Kessler's FBI informants.

But Kessler does provide a highly readable, absorbing account of one of the most intriguing intelligence stories in U.S. history. He brings Yurchenko alive, painting an engaging picture of a lonely, sad man with an unsuccessful marriage and an unsuccessful love affair, a hypochondriac forever taking his blood pressure, a hapless victim caught between a Soviet system about which he has profound doubts and an American system that treated him shabbily.

Kathleen Christison, a former political analyst with the Central Intelligence Agency, left the agency in 1979, some years before the Yurchenko affair. She wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN more than one line of play offers itself, declarer should choose the one that might bring about a misdefense.

Transfer bidders would have an advantage on this deal, for six hearts is easy to make if North is declarer and protected against a diamond lead. As it was, South had a problem the diamond nine was led.

It was clear that the diamond king was with East, so South put up the ace and dropped the jack from his hand. Playing the card you are known to hold is usually right in this context.

The technical play for the slam, which would have failed here, was to cash two top trumps. If the queen did not fall South could then play clubs with a slight chance of being able to dispose of dummy's remaining diamonds before the defense could ruff in a cash and diamond winner.

Instead South made a play that gave him two chances. He led to the heart king and led the heart jack for a finesse. When this won he drew the last trump and claimed his slam. And if East had won the heart queen, all would not have been lost. That player might have tried to cash the spade ace rather than the diamond king.

If this had happened an expert East would probably have solved the problem: South's failure to use Blackwood made it likely that he held a void somewhere.

NORTH (D)

♠A342

♥A82

♦AQ3

♣Q57

EAST

♠A10985

♥K10

♦K1082

♣A742

SOUTH

♠KJ10753

♥J8

♦AKJ108

♣AKJ108

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North Pass East Pass South Pass West Pass
North Pass East Pass South Pass West Pass
Pass Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond nine.

DOONESBURY

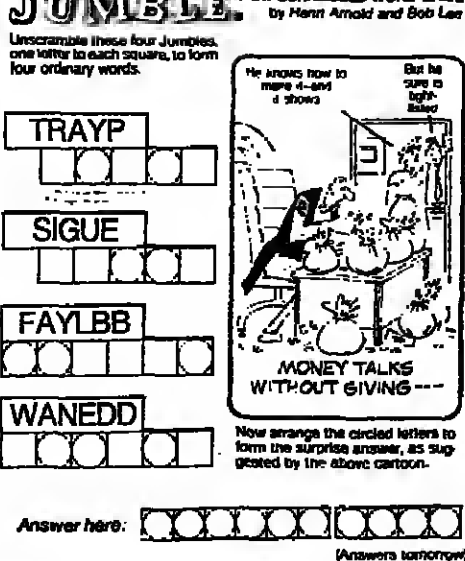


DENNIS THE MENACE



"CAN I SEE THE WORD YOU TOLD MRS. WILSON WAS ON THE TIP OF YOUR TONGUE?"

JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumble: NITTY FRAUD STOOZY AGHAST
Answer: That person was a purveyor of nonsense—or could it be the other way around?

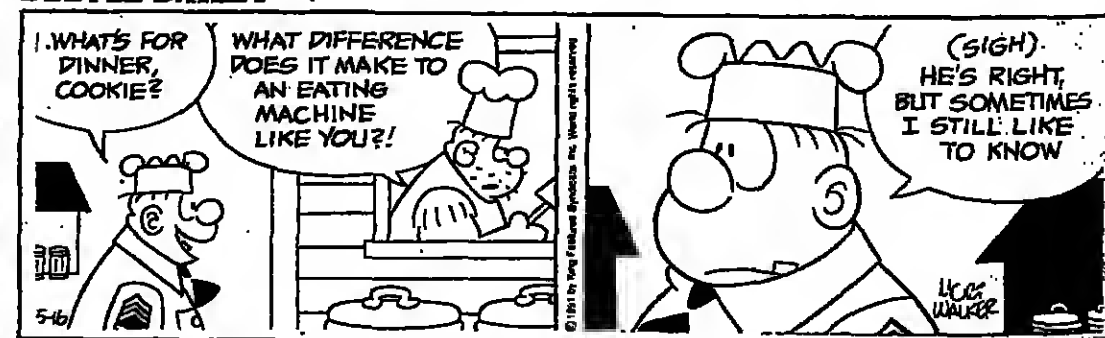
BLONDIE



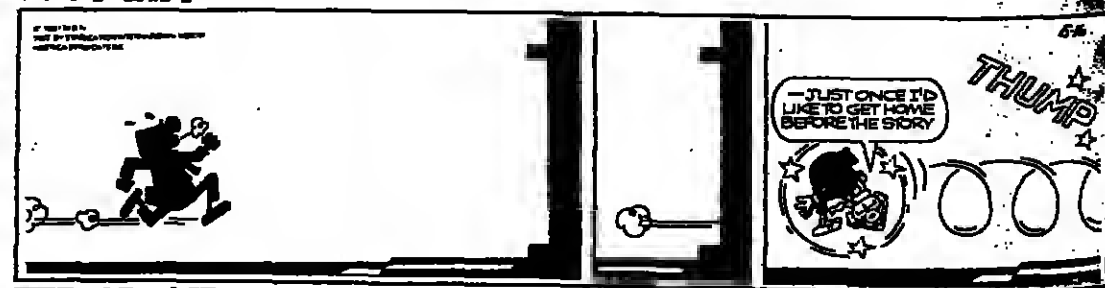
PEANUTS



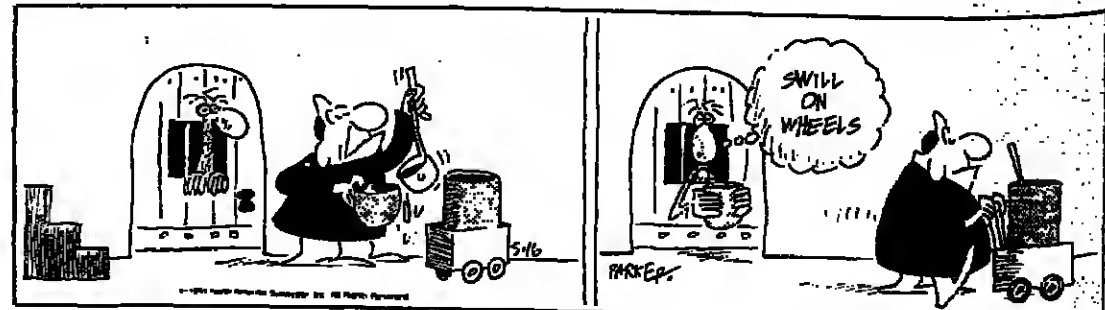
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SIDELINES

Bordeaux Loses

Demotion Appeal

PARIS (Reuters) — The financially troubled French first division soccer team Bordeaux lost its appeal against compulsory relegation Wednesday and will be demoted to the second division next season after having won the league title three times during the 1980s.

The club, which went into official receivership in February with debts of about \$50 million, appealed in the State Council the league rules forcing teams in receivership to be demoted were illegal. But the State Council said in a statement that league authorities were acting within their rights in an effort to ensure a healthier financial climate within French soccer.

Sochi Drops 1998 Bid

Milan to Seek Olympics

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Black Sea resort city of Sochi has dropped its bid to host the 1998 Winter Olympics because of the country's economic crisis and its poor chances of winning a top Soviet sports official said Wednesday. "Public opinion is clearly not in favor of Sochi and it is pretty unlikely that IOC members would choose it," the chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, Vitaly Smirnov, was quoted as saying by the Tass news agency.

• Milan will bid to host the 2000 Summer Olympics, the mayor of Italy's business capital said Wednesday. (AP)

For the Record

Laundeline Cubino of Spain won Wednesday's 17th leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race, a 152-kilometer leg from Cangas de Onis. Melchor Mauri of Spain retained the overall leadership in the race. (AP)

Atle Kvaloy of Norway won Tuesday's sixth stage of the Tour Du Pont cycling race, the 112.7-mile leg to Wintergreen, Virginia, to become the fourth different overall leader in six days. (AP)

The group seeking a National League expansion baseball team for Washington has been unsuccessful in attracting a big-money investor and has lost three more of its 16 original participants, the group's president said. (WE)

Quotable

• Pole vaulter Billy Olson: "It's between the twilight and no-light of my career."

SPORTS

Manchester Captures Soccer Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROTTERDAM — Mark Hughes scored two goals in seven minutes against his former club as Manchester United beat Barcelona, 2-1, on Wednesday to win European soccer's Cup Winners' Cup.

Hughes, who returned to United in 1988 after an unhappy spell with Barcelona, struck in the 67th and 74th minutes. Ronald Koeman, lashed home a 30-meter free kick for Barcelona in the 79th minute.

But United, one of two English clubs to return to Europe this season after a five-year ban following the Heysel Stadium disaster in 1985, held on to claim their second European trophy.

United defeated Portugal's Benfica to win the Champions' Cup in 1988.

Barcelona was reduced to 10 men six minutes from the end when Nando Menezes was sent off for a professional foul on Hughes as he surged toward a third goal.

United's 20,000 fans were well behaved and there were no reports of violence.

It was the first European final appearance for an English club since May 1985. Then, Everton downed Austria's Rapid Vienna in the Cup Winners' Cup final.

Later that month, English clubs were banned from European competitions because of the Heysel disaster, in which 39 people died as English fans rioted at the Champions' Cup final between Liverpool and Italy's Juventus in Brussels.

This season, European soccer's governing body, UEFA, lifted the ban.

Hughes put United ahead in the 67th minute after United had pinned back Barcelona in a strong spell of pressure.

Bryan Robson, Manchester's captain, chipped in a free kick and central defender Steve Bruce powered a header beyond the inexperienced Barcelona goalkeeper, Carlos Busquets. Hughes then applied the finishing touch just before the ball crossed the line.

Seven minutes later Robson sent Hughes clear of the Barcelona defense with a perceptive pass.

Busquets raced out of his area but Hughes neatly side-stepped him and, although forced wide, drilled a drive into the far corner of the net from 20 meters out.

The United fans began to celebrate but Koeman then scored after Robson had fouled Jose Bakero.

As Barcelona, which has clinched the Spanish league championship, left gaps in its defense, United continued to look dangerous.

Hughes looked set for a hat-trick when he burst clear with a pass from Brian McClair in the 84th minute.

But Nando wrestled him to the ground just outside the penalty box, and the referee, Bo Karlsson, ejected him.

Barcelona almost equalized in the last minute, when Clayton Blackmore headed a Michael Lundrup shot off the goal line.

Shortly after the kickoff, Dutch police had already declared it a victory for United.

Of the English fans, a police spokesman, Hans Stoop, said: "Manchester has won. They realized that if they caused trouble it would harm the team. They just wanted to have a good show."

The police said they arrested 25 people — 18 of them Dutch and 5 English — for minor offenses.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

For Borg, It's the Racket; for Italian Open, It's the Silence of Big Names

Suede's Wrong, Graphite's Now Right

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Bjorn Borg appeared at the Foro Italico on Wednesday to announce that he was wrong and everybody else was right: The wooden rackets would have to go.

"But it will take a little time to get used to a new racket," he said. "I'm not going to play in Paris."

What about Wimbledon?

"If I'm in good condition regarding the racket, I'd like to play Wimbledon," he said. "We'll just have to see. If I'm confident, I'll play. If not, then I'll just have to wait until midsummer."

Borg, who had requested a wild-card entry into the Italian Open but then decided not to play after all, had called a press conference "to get a few things clear."

He introduced his new coach, the former Italian champion Adriano Panatta, and Antonio Dal Monte, a professor at the Italian Sports Science Institute. These men, along with Paolo Bertolotti, Panatta's former doubles partner, will be the principal architects of Borg's continuing attempt to return to professional tennis at age 34.

Borg said he decided after his sorry performance in Monte Carlo last month that he would have to adapt to the modern graphite racket and was trying a number of different ones.

"Even in Monte Carlo I felt that you could get more power with the new rackets," he said. "But mentally, I still wanted to use my wooden racket. After Monte Carlo I realized I had to change. Now, mentally, I must make the switch. It would have been better if I had switched last year."

Borg said he had been perplexed at the loss of power on his forehead, but "I didn't realize that my grip was completely wrong. I was holding the racket different from the way I was 10 years ago. Adriano and Paolo noticed this and said, 'What are you doing?'"

"So I have to find my old game again. In eight years you can forget. That's what we'll be working on: to find my game with a new racket."

Asked what had become of his previous "professor," the aged Briton who called himself Tia Honsai, Borg said: "Professor Honsai had been working on my physical condition. Now I'm in very good shape. There was nothing more he could do."

Told that Monica Seles had expressed interest in training with him, Borg said, "Many of the girls like to play with me."

—NICK STOUT



Bjorn Borg: A no to the French Open, a maybe for Wimbledon.

Sampras, Beaten by Santoro, Joins List of Departed Stars

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Pete Sampras was upset Wednesday by the promising French teenager, Fabrice Santoro, further depleting the number of big names playing in the Italian Open.

Santoro's 6-2, 4-6, 7-5 triumph over Sampras in the second round followed the elimination of Andre Agassi and Goran Ivanisevic on Tuesday night, leaving Sergi Bruguera of Spain as the leading contender for the 1991 Italian championship. (See Scoreboard)

Sampras, ranked No. 6 in the world and seeded third here, attributed his defeat to a lack of confidence on clay. "I was impatient," he said. "I'm used to quick points."

Of Santoro, he said: "He's not the kind of guy who's going to go out and beat you. He's going to make you miss."

Sampras, who has not had a match to brag about since he took Ivan Lendl through a five-set final in a losing effort in Philadelphia in February, could have given more credit to his opponent, who was not only patient but highly motivated.

It was only 10 days ago that Santoro rode triumphantly on the shoulders of Yannick Noah, the French Davis Cup captain, after stopping Wally Masur in the deciding match of the France-Australia series in Nimes.

In March, Santoro beat Ivanisevic at Indian Wells, California, and Agassi in Key Biscayne, Florida. Now, after knocking Sampras out of Rome, his confidence ought to be soaring.

"Confidence comes slowly," Santoro said, eager not to overstate the case. "It comes with two or three matches here and there. My confidence is not exactly soaring, but it's coming on strong."

Born in Tahiti and residing in the Mediterranean port city of Toulon, Santoro, 18, turned pro two years ago. Ranked No. 571 in 1988, he has climbed steadily and was at No. 73 coming into Rome. He won the French Open juniors title in 1989, and last year reached the third round of the U.S. Open, taking Emilio Sanchez to five sets before departing.

As a youngster, Santoro had idolized Noah, the Cameroonian who came to France and eventually won the French Open in 1983. He was hardly prepared to emerge as the star of a Davis Cup team coached by Noah, whose posters he had once pasted on a bedroom wall.

"It's funny," Santoro said after Noah had hoisted him on high. "I saw Noah play his final at Roland Garros. I saw him play incredible matches, but I never thought I'd be close to him. But after a few months I had a chance to talk with him, to see his tournaments, and I'm learning a lot from him. When he put me on his shoulders, I didn't really know where I was."

Santoro may still have a weak serve, but those who have observed him say he is fast on the court and accurate with his two-handed shots from both sides. The French, desperate for an infusion of fresh talent, are counting on Santoro to take the place of such fading luminaries as Noah and Henri Leconte, whose place Santoro took on the Davis Cup team. In an appropriate twist of fate, Santoro must play Leconte in the next round here Thursday, and it was Noah that Brugera beat later Wednesday.

As for his match with Sampras, Santoro described his adversary's behavior as "strange."

"He makes it difficult for an opponent," said Santoro, who made up a 1-4 deficit in the third set. "He makes points here and there, and then he makes mistakes. It's difficult to know just what he will do next."

In fact, there are a lot of people waiting to see what Sampras, who was on top of the world a few months ago, will do next.

Parcells Quits As Coach of NFL Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Bill Parcells announced Wednesday he was quitting as coach of the New York Giants, four months after winning his second Super Bowl.

He will be replaced by Ray Handley, an assistant on the team since 1984, who previously worked with Parcells at Air Force and Army. Handley had been coach of the running backs until he was promoted to offensive coordinator in February.

"I feel like it's time," Parcells said. "Players come and go. Coaches come and go. Owners come and go. I think it's time. My instincts are usually good and I have a feeling about this."

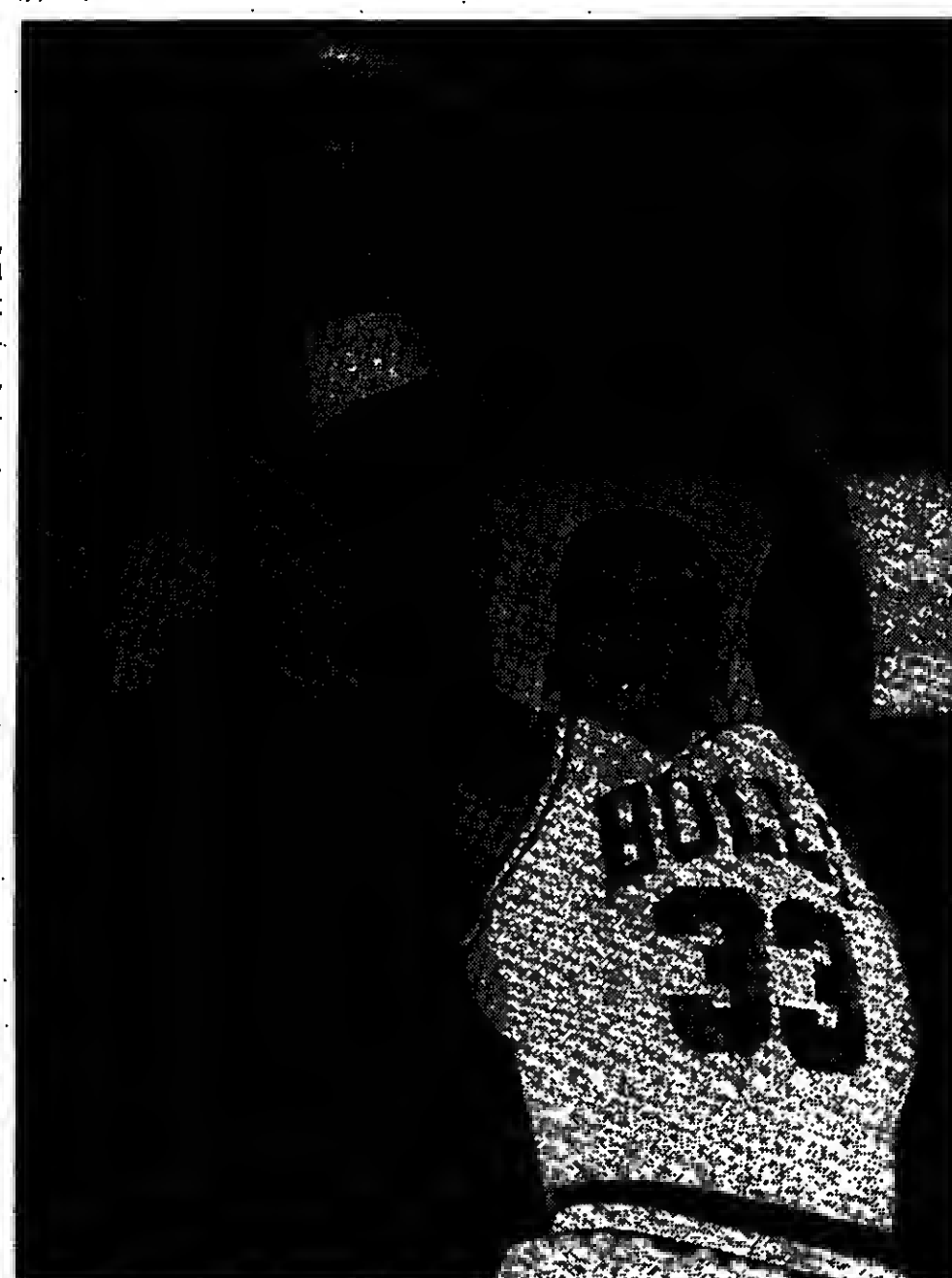
He said he had no plans for the future other than to "relax and go fishing."

"He gave me the same speech he gives to players trying to stay in the game too long," linebacker Carl Banks said after a morning meeting with Parcells. "Only the individual knows when it's the time to go. He felt it was the time."

Parcells, who turns 50 Aug. 22, denied reports that he will become a television broadcaster for NBC. He said he has not spoken to anyone from the network since he had an audition three months ago and is not actively seeking a broadcasting job.

He also said his decision was not made because of any salary disputes or his health.

Parcells had one year remaining on his contract, at a reported annual salary of \$800,000. He quit with a 85-52 record over eight seasons, which leaves him second on the team's career list to Steve Owen, who was 151-100-17 from 1931-53.



Scottie Pippen didn't even see two of the 28 points he got in the Bulls' 100-95 victory over the 76ers.

Jordan Puts Bulls in East Final, It's Blazers and Lakers in West

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service

With his team staggering in the fourth quarter, Michael Jordan did what he does best — everything.

Scoring Chicago's final 10 points, Jordan carried the Bulls to a 100-95 home-court victory Tuesday night that eliminated the Philadelphia 76ers in five games and advanced Chicago to the Eastern Conference final of the National Basketball Association's playoffs for the fourth consecutive year.

Jordan finished with 38 points, 19 rebounds and 7 assists. He scored 25 points in the second half, helping stave off a rally by the 76ers. Charles Barkley led the losers with 30 points, but was held to 10 in the second half.

Trailling by as many as 13 in the third quarter, the 76ers made their last stand of the season. Barkley kept running to the basket, and Antonio Gilliam finally regained his shooting touch to spark a rally. A lay-up by Gilliam cut the Chicago lead to 66-65 with six minutes to play. With 3:10 left, Gilliam's two free throws tied the score at 92.

But the 76ers never took the lead. Jordan was fouled on a drive and made both free throws for a 94-92 lead. Then, after Gilliam missed a jump shot, Jordan scored on a driving left-handed lay-up to make it 96-92 with 2:15 to go. Hershey Hawkins nailed a 3-pointer from the deep right corner to cut the deficit to 96-95 with 52 seconds left, but the 76ers never scored again.

Jordan sliced through the lane for another lay-up to make it 98-95. After Ricky Green missed a jump shot with 25 seconds left, the Bulls rebounded and the 76ers had to fool to regain possession. Jordan made both free throws for a 5-point lead, and the Bulls could begin thinking about their next series.

It will be against the winner of the Detroit-Boston duel, tied at 2-2. If it ends in six games, the Eastern Conference championship will begin Sunday afternoon in Chicago.

Trail Blazers 103, Jazz 96: After sleeping for almost a half of Game 5, the Trail Blazers blew past Utah to win a Western Conference semifinal, four games to one, David Aldridge of The Washington Post reported from Portland, Oregon.

Portland went on a 29-4 run to end the first half and begin the second, turning a 10-point deficit into a 67-54 lead after four and a half minutes of the third quarter. They never again trailed, although the Jazz closed to three points three times in the fourth quarter.

Clyde Drexler, playing with a sprained big toe, led the winners with 22 points, 9 rebounds and 8 assists. He missed two free throws with 31:7 seconds to go, but also had two points, an assist and a steal in the final 1:41 while Utah's Jeff Malone was missing on two jumpers and Karl Malone on one.

Lakers 124, Warriors 109: Byron Scott made two free throws with 11.7 seconds left in overtime to ensure that Los Angeles would move into the Western Conference final after trailing most of the game against Golden State. Michael Martinez of The New York Times reported from Inglewood, California.

The Lakers' James Worthy broke a tie at 117 tie with an 18-foot (5.48-meter) jump shot off a pass from Magic Johnson with 38.7 seconds to go. Worthy made a free throw, pushing the lead to three, before Tim Hardaway's driving lay-in cut the margin to one.

The Lakers got back into the game with a 20-4 run in the last period and sent it into overtime when Sam Perkins took an inbound pass from Terry Truitt and drove through the lane for a lay-in with 2.4 seconds left that made it 108-108.

Los Angeles was down by 12 points early in the fourth quarter but took the lead at 96-94 when Perkins made a short jump shot. But the Warriors went in front again, by 104-100, on a follow shot by Chris Mullin before the Lakers tied it three times over the last 90 seconds of regulation.

For a half, the Lakers shot poorly, played with little resolve and appeared to push themselves up and down the court in a mode that never moved beyond sluggish.

NBA PLAYOFFS

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The Lakers got back into the game with a 20-4 run in the last period and sent it into overtime when Sam Perkins took an inbound pass from Terry Truitt and drove through the lane for a lay-in with 2.4 seconds left that made it 108-108.

Los Angeles was down by 12 points early in the fourth quarter but took the lead at 96-94 when Perkins made a short jump shot. But the Warriors went in front again, by 104-100, on a follow shot by Chris Mullin before the Lakers tied it three times over the last 90 seconds of regulation.

For a half, the Lakers shot poorly, played with little resolve and appeared to push themselves up and down the court in a mode that never moved beyond sluggish.

NBA PLAYOFFS

second, turning a 10-point deficit into a 67-54 lead after four and a half minutes of the third quarter. They never again trailed, although the Jazz closed to three points three times in the fourth quarter.

Clyde Drexler, playing with a sprained big toe, led the winners with 22 points, 9 rebounds and 8 assists. He missed two free throws with 31:7 seconds to go, but also had two points, an assist and a steal in the final 1:41 while Utah's Jeff Malone was missing on two jumpers and Karl Malone on one.

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NBA PLAYOFFS

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS

Eastern Conference

Philadelphia 103, Utah 96

Chicago 100, Philadelphia 95

Portland 124, Warriors 109

Los Angeles 108, Golden State 108

San Antonio 101, Houston 95

Dallas 101, Phoenix 95

Seattle 103, Portland 96

Denver 101, Utah 96

San Antonio 101, Houston 95

Dallas 101, Phoenix 95

Seattle 103, Portland

